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REFERENCES:

EXCHANGE & SAVINGS BANK OF BERLIN, MD.
AND R. G. DUNN & Co~

J. G. HARRISON & SONS'

Nurseries

BERLIN, MD~





Care of Trees from the Nursery to the Orchard Planter

Harrison's Team Digging Fruit Trees

WE use the very best methods in digging our trees to retain all the roots and fibers. The above shows our team of sixteen Western mules just as they work with one of the latest improved tree diggers. Visit our Nurseries and see the extra care in preparing trees for shipment.

Figure 2

"We plant Harrison's Trees because they are always good, clean stock, well rooted and bear fruit true to name. The box of trees was well packed so they would keep for weeks in good condition, yet this shipment came through on good time. When we receive trees in early fall, we at once unpack them and if not ready to set, open the bundles, trench them in the ground, an angle of about forty-five degrees, cover root and top, if they are to be left over winter, at least two feet deep, and before heavy frosts set in, throw corn stalks, straw or any other rubbage over them to prevent heavy freezing, then when the weather is open during the winter and early spring I have the trees on my own ground, and can plant any day, and I have never failed to a get better growth than my neighbors who wait late in the spring to place their orders. I find when I have the trees on my own grounds in the fall or early spring I have many advantages, if however, the trees are received frozen, I bury them, the box and contents without opening until ready to plant."



Harrison's Trees Just Received

Figure 3

"We are now ready to plant Harrison's trees, before doing so I prune all bruised roots and cut back the the extreme long ones rounding the roots in proper shape, so they will be admitted in the hole, eighteen inches square, for a first-grade apple tree such as is shown; the hole is dug ready to receive tree.

Before planting this tree it stood in a mud-puddle, only a small hole dug in the ground, a muck made and tree dipped, leaving the mud to roots. A little tobacco dust is valuable to put in the mud for apples, which can be easily done and will help keep aphids from the tree as most soils have more or less aphids.

Figure 4

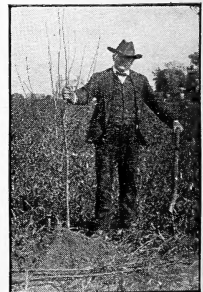
The tree is now planted about one inch deeper on the level surface than it stood in the Nursery, using only the soil to fill the hole and each shovel of soil tramped firm so the washing rains will have no effect on same. I bank the soil around the tree at least twelve inches high around the trunk, as above, for winter protection, and in early spring this is taken away. But few people are careful enough in planting and too many trees are not planted deep enough.

Thousands of trees are injured by dropping them in the sun and wind ahead of the planter, this is an important part to leave off. The roots should not be exposed for one moment when it comes from the mud-puddle or the running brook, and if trees are in good condition when received and I do my part I do not lose one per cent, and others can do the same.

The apple tree being planted in the fall, I leave the branches on until spring then the side branches are cut back within six inches of the main stem, and the center left about twelve inches above others to form a double head."



Before Planting



After Planting

INTRODUCTORY

It gives us pleasure in this, our nineteenth annual greeting, to say to our patrons and friends and to prospective purchasers of nursery stock, that we are looking after our trade interests with the same amount of care as at the beginning and with greater success than at first, because of our increased experience in the business. Although we are cultivating over 1000 acres in nursery stock, each acre of this extensive tract is under the direct personal oversight of one member of our firm each day.

We do not seek to produce the wonders in nursery stock, but are satisfied to grow those varieties which have proven themselves a success in a commercial way; thus the goods we put on the market are past the experimental age.

Our custom has been to visit the best orchards in various parts of the country and study their methods and varieties, and to acquaint ourselves with the demands of the different localities. In this way we have put ourselves in a position to please our customers of the different sections of the country.

Our trees are grown on the best known methods for producing a tree with well-ripened wood and strong vitality, which is necessary to produce fruit at an early age.

Having different farms with a variety of soils suited for growing Peach, Apple, Pear and Cherry trees, Strawberry plants and Asparagus roots, we select land suitable for the various kinds of trees and plants which we grow, and we produce Peach, Apple, Pear and Cherry trees, Strawberry plants and Asparagus roots in large quantities.

Our facilities for handling nursery stock are the best in the State. We have more acres in cultivation, more trenching ground and larger packing houses than any other nursery in Maryland. We have over two hundred acres in Peach, both budded and seedlings, and a like amount of Apple. We use hundreds of tons of commercial fertilizer annually, besides a large quantity of barnyard manure, together with crimson clover and peas as a cover crop to keep the land free from filth and in good working condition.

We make it a point to grow our Peach on land that has never been in Peach and from natural seedlings, and we also seek for a soil which will produce a strong fibrous root. It is our belief that no better Apple can be produced in America than ours, and we base our opinion on the fact that we have a soil especially suited to the production of Apple, a loam soil with red clay subsoil.

Strawberry plants are grown in light sandy soil, which produces long clean roots with a good healthy crown.

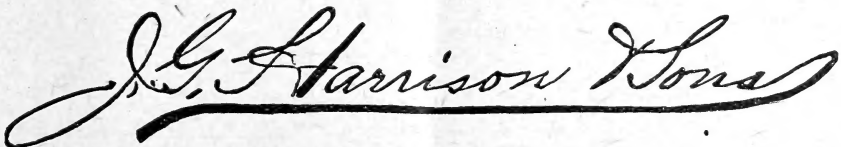
It would be a pleasure to us to take our customers and all prospective buyers through our nursery and show them our stock and explain to them our methods of growing and handling the same, and we extend to all a most cordial invitation to visit us.

We are 124 miles from Baltimore and can be easily reached via B., C. & A. R. R., and 152 miles from Philadelphia, and can be reached via P., B. & W. R. R., which is a branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and 160 miles from Norfolk, and can be reached by N. Y., P. & N., which is ten miles of where the Jamestown Exposition is to be held in 1907.

Our prices will be found as interesting to purchasers as those of any other nursery in the country, and we invite you to compare catalogues or visit us in person before you purchase your supplies for this Fall.

Trusting that we may be favored with a continuation of your patronage, which will receive our prompt attention, we remain,

Yours very truly,

A large, elegant handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J. G. Harrison Jones". The signature is written in a cursive style with long, sweeping strokes, particularly in the first and last names.

Berlin, Maryland.

STRAWBERRIES

We Grow Strawberry Plants by the Millions on Our Own Soil

We grow Strawberry plants as a Specialty. Likewise, we issue our Spring Catalogue each season, giving full description of new and old varieties of Strawberries, as they do with us, and as far as we can visit Strawberry Specialists during the season to learn the best to keep in cultivation. In this way we are able to put more emphasis on the ones that do well and weed out many worthless varieties. There will be found in our list the cream of the standard sorts. We have been associated with Strawberries from boyhood and yet we find ripe Strawberries in Spring a luxury to every family, and to the commercial planter we can only say it is the one that sticks to his profession or business that succeeds best.

DIRECTIONS FOR BEGINNERS

Plant the Strawberry in the Spring, while the soil is moist and cool, when there is less evaporation and more favorable weather generally, and when the plant is fully grown, matured and dormant.



FIG. 500.

getting fine, healthy plants, strictly pure and true to name. This we know our plants to be.

Keep all blossoms picked off in the new setting. Cultivate and hoe often to destroy the weeds as soon as they appear, and to put and keep the ground in good condition for the young plants. We use the hoe among them as long as we can, cultivating between the rows until late in the Fall.

MULCHING—As soon as the ground begins to freeze in the Fall, cover the vines with pine needles, straw, corn stalks or coarse manure, and allow to remain there until early Spring, then rake the mulch off the vines, leaving it between the rows, which will conserve moisture during a dry spell.

MULCHING TO KEEP THE FRUIT CLEAN—Before the fruit begins to ripen, mulch the ground around the plants with short hay or straw, or grass mowings from the lawn, or anything of that sort. This will not only keep the fruit clean, but will prevent the ground from drying or baking, and thus lengthen the fruit season.

GRADING FRUIT—It is a good plan to assort and grade all fruit as it comes from the pickers, and take no risk, especially with new hands in the height of harvest. Have each crate exactly as represented throughout. Whatever a man's reputation in the market it is soon at a discount or a premium, and seldom fails of being rated at its true value.

SELECT GOOD SOIL—New ground is best. A clover soil is excellent if in good heart, or a field that has been cultivated in hoed crops. A strong sandy or clay loam in all cases would be our first choice; but large crops of fine fruit are grown on all kinds of soil, from light sand to heavy clay, and even on muck. It depends on its treatment and the varieties. A sunny exposure will hasten the ripening, as a northern exposure will delay it. Don't plow when the ground is wet and soggy—wait until the soil will crumble in the hand. Roll and drag immediately and alternately until thoroughly fined and firmed, as too little time is spent in preparing the strawberry bed.

Mark into rows four feet apart if you want to grow broad matted rows, or three feet apart for narrow rows, setting the plants 18 inches apart in the row.

If the roots are too long, trim them with a knife—see Fig. 500—as the extra long roots are not of any special value, but a strong crown and stout roots are the life of the plant. Use a trowel for the setting of the plants and see that the dirt is firmly packed around them, and there will be but little loss. It costs just the same to cultivate a poor stand as it does a good one.

If these instructions are properly carried out there will be less complaint to nurserymen.

The blossoms of all varieties are bi-sexual or perfect. Those marked imperfect are destitute of stamens, and are termed pistillate or imperfect. Imperfect varieties should have a row of perfect flowered sorts planted every third or fourth row at least to pollenate their blossoms. When the imperfect blossomers are properly fertilized they are most prolific, and there is no reason for any prejudice against them. Success depends in a great measure on



Bunch of Strawberry Plants Ready for Shipment. Tied 25 in a Bundle

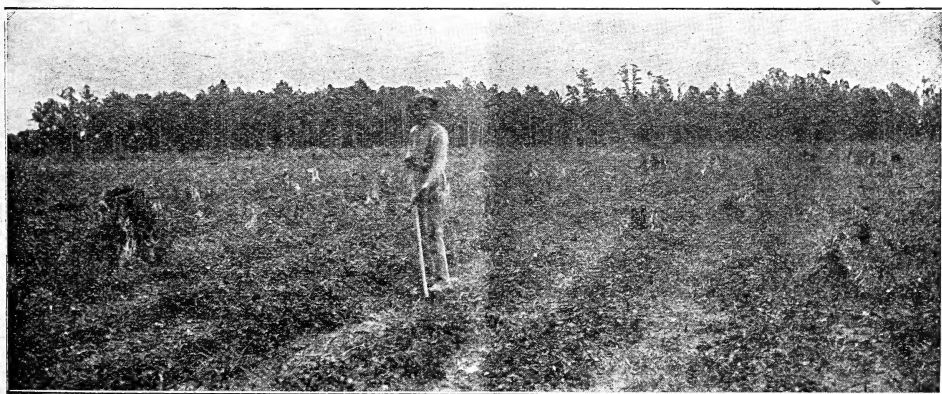
STRAWBERRY PLANT PRICE LIST

Half Dozen at dozen rates, 50 at hundred rates, and 500 at thousand rates

	12 by mail, post paid.	100 Ex. not pd.	1000 Ex. not pd.		12 by mail, post paid.	100 Ex. not pd.	1000 Ex. not pd.
Almo - - - -	\$0.60	\$2.50	\$20.00	Midnight - - - -	\$0.25	\$0.60	\$4.00
Auto - - - -	.25	.40	3.00	Mark Hanna - - - -	.40	.50	4.00
Aroma - - - -	.25	.40	2.50	Marie - - - -	.25	.40	2.50
Bubach - - - -	.25	.30	2.00	McKinley - - - -	.25	.40	2.50
Brandywine - - - -	.25	.30	2.00	Marshall - - - -	.25	.40	2.50
Boston Prize - - - -	.20	.30	3.00	Mitchell's Early - - - -	.20	.30	1.50
Bismarck - - - -	.25	.30	2.00	Nick Ohmer - - - -	.25	.30	2.00
Climax - - - -	.25	.40	2.50	New York - - - -	.25	.40	3.00
Clyde - - - -	.25	.40	2.50	New Globe - - - -	.25	.50	4.00
Crescent - - - -	.20	.30	1.50	New Home - - - -	.30	.60	4.00
Dayton - - - -	.25	.30	2.00	Oak Early - - - -	.30	.60	4.00
E. H. Ekey - - - -	.50	1.50	12.00	Parsons - - - -	.20	.30	2.00
Early Hathaway - - - -	.40	.75	4.00	Rough Rider - - - -	.30	.30	2.00
Excelsior - - - -	.25	.30	2.00	Rio - - - -	.20	.40	2.00
Eleanor - - - -	.20	.30	2.00	Star - - - -	.20	.30	2.00
Fairfield - - - -	.25	.50	3.00	Sharpless - - - -	.20	.30	2.00
Gandy - - - -	.25	.30	2.00	Sample - - - -	.20	.30	2.00
Gladstone - - - -	.25	.40	2.50	Superior - - - -	.25	.40	2.50
Glen Mary - - - -	.25	.40	2.50	Senator Dunlap - - - -	.25	.30	2.00
Haverland - - - -	.20	.30	2.00	Southerland - - - -	.20	.40	2.00
Hero - - - -	.50	.50	4.00	Tennessee - - - -	.20	.30	2.00
Johnson's Early - - - -	.20	.30	2.00	Tilghman's Favorite - - - -	.25	.30	2.00
Jessie - - - -	.25	.30	2.00	Uncle Jim - - - -	.40	.50	4.00
King Philip - - - -	.40	.60	4.00	Warfield - - - -	.20	.30	1.50
Kansas - - - -	.20	.30	2.00				
Louis Huboch - - - -	.25	.30	2.00				
Lovetts - - - -	.25	.40	2.50				
Lady Thompson - - - -	.25	.30	2.00				
Livingston - - - -	.25	.40	2.50				

CASH ORDERS

All orders accompanied by cash amounting to 5000 plants, 5 per cent. off.



Our plants are grown on virgin soil. The above photo shows one of the old slaves, "Lit," who not only grubbed this land from first, but has had entire charge of this patch so far as the hoeing and keeping clean, preparing for the very best rooted plants. After Lit's sixty years' experience he declares there is nothing like "new ground" for growing strawberry plants.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

EARLY ORDERS FOR STRAWBERRIES

As it is a great saving in expense to many purchasers to have their strawberry plants shipped by freight instead of express, we would advise *ordering early*, and if the ground is not in condition to plant when they arrive—too wet or not prepared—a very easy method can be used to keep them, which will be of great benefit to the plants, as follows: Take each variety, a bunch at a time, cut string and spread roots very thinly along the side of a shallow furrow, then cover roots with dirt not higher than the crown of the plants. Give partial shade and if the ground is dry water *roots only*. In a few days they will have taken hold, or rather sent out little fibrous roots, and will be in a better condition for transplanting than at first. This method is sometimes recommended for strawberries, even when the ground is in condition or could be ready to plant when they arrive. So do not wait till late in the season when the strawberries have started to grow, and have them shipped by freight, as after they have started to grow it is not safe to ship them by freight.

DESCRIPTION OF VARIETIES



ALMO.

to be short. The plant is of unusual vigor, and carries fruit well up from the ground.

Aroma—(Per.) Plant shows no weakness of any kind. Fruit very large, roundish, conical, rarely misshapen, glossy red, of excellent quality, and produces in abundance.

Brandywine — (Per.) One of the most reliable late varieties. It is a splendid grower, fair plant maker, very productive. The fruit is very large, heart-shaped, firm, of good flavor and good color. It begins to ripen in mid-season, but continues till nearly all other varieties are gone.

Bismarck—(Per.) It is not as large as the Bubach, described on the next page, but resembles this variety in size and color, shape and flavor. Fruit is bright scarlet with no green tips; very firm for such a large berry. It makes lots of plants.

Almo—This is a chance seedling that I found and set out to try; after two years' trial I can say it is one of the most prolific berries in the strawberry world. Off of one plant last season I picked 76 berries, which would almost make a quart of green berries. I also picked the berries off of four more plants, which had 260 berries on them. This is without doubt the most productive strawberry in the land. The berry is about as large as the old Wilson; it has a very dark red color; the plant is very large in size and has very strong roots, in fact it has the strongest roots of any variety I have. Anyone wanting a small patch of berries should not fail to plant some of this variety, as you can grow so many on a small piece of ground. The ALMO ripens about six or seven days after Excelsior. You will have to plant the Lady Thompson or some other good pollenizer by them, as they are not self-pollenizers.—Originator's Description.

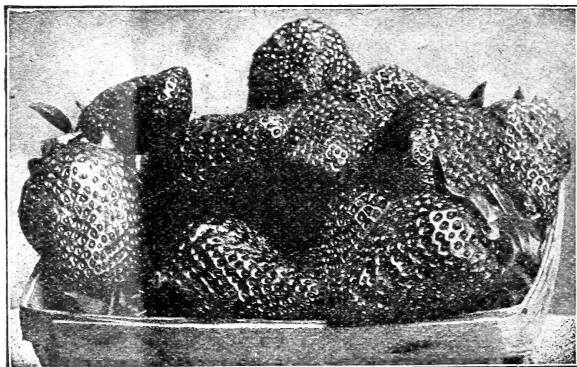
Boston Prize—This is a new variety. It is a most promising variety, bearing a full cluster of large, dark red berries. The plant is a very rank grower, foliage dark green color. Would earnestly recommend it for a trial.

E. H. Ekey—(Per.) Strawberry very large, long, conical, pointed and slightly necked, color a rich bright crimson, when ripe very attractive. Flesh red throughout, quite firm and of excellent quality. Plants vigorous and quite healthy. See cut below.

Oak's Early—Originated in Somerset County, Maryland, in an old oak stump, from which it derives its name. This new variety has proven itself to be one of the best early berries, ripening with Michel's and Hoffman's, resembling the latter, but far superior in many respects, being a much stronger grower and three times as productive and adapted to most any soil. This berry is beautiful in appearance and fine in quality and will readily sell at advanced price over other varieties, having almost proven a gold mine to the originator, inasmuch as he has cleared nearly double the amount of money that he gave for his farm. Try them.

Mark Hanna—(Per.) Seedling of Bubach, which it very much resembles; berries on an average not quite so large; very productive. Plants are very large fine growers. We consider this a valuable variety and recommend it.

Auto—(Per.) Originated in Delaware, and by those who have grown it is claimed to be of large size and fine quality, very productive, bearing fine crops in very dry weather, when other sorts are apt



E. H. EKEY.

Bubach—(Imp.) Hundreds of varieties have come up since this one was put on the market by Mr. Bubach, of Illinois, and there will be hundreds more of them that will go before this variety. When you sum up the whole substance of the strawberry crop you will find the Bubach will be among the leaders of the old standard varieties when your hair has turned gray. This berry has been thoroughly described year after year, but for the benefit of those who have not grown them we would say, the fruit is of the largest size, oftentimes coxcombed, and it is not at all unusual to find berries of this variety weighing an ounce to an ounce and a quarter. It will do fairly well under poor cultivation, but responds freely to good food. The plant is perfect, having dark foliage, very stout crown. A prolific grower and only set enough plants to give good sized berries.

Climax—(Per.) Superb plant, extra early, very large fruit, enormously productive, fine form and very firm. If that does not mean a money-maker, what does?

Clyde—(Per.) The Clyde is as large as Bubach and nearly or quite a week earlier. With a dry season and plenty of sun it is an excellent variety, but the foliage is a little weak during fruit time, and too much hot sun or a wet season is not good for them. It is so extremely productive that the whole vigor of the plant seems to go to fruit, and does not provide foliage enough during fruit season to protect the berries.

Crescent—(Imp.) The poor lazy man's variety, will produce more fruit under careless cultivation than any other variety. Very productive, bright red, medium size, known everywhere and needs no description.

Dayton—(Per.) Early, very productive, high quality, and is above medium size for the early sorts. Plant a strong grower and is quite valuable for such an early berry. Large size.

Early Hathaway—(Per.) A perfect blossom, a seedling of the Wilson crossed with Hoffman, combines many good qualities, both early, hardy and productive. The plants are perfect beauties with us, and we shall plant heavily of this variety.

Originator describes it as being larger and finer in every way than Gandy, firm, of excellent quality, beautiful red color. Plant a good grower, dark leaf. Season of ripening with Michel's Early.

Excelsior—(Per.) Early, large, firm, high colored and well shaped berry. It is immensely productive and will take the place of Michel's Early wherever tried. It was originated in the State of Arkansas. It is a seedling of Wilson crossed with Hoffman. Wilson shaped and Wilson colored. Plant resembles Hoffman, but larger and more robust.

Eleanor—(Per.) With us it is one of the very best for extra early, a fine grower of Crescent shape, foliage healthy without a trace of rust for the two years we have fruited it, medium size, good color, firm, and from the manner in which it is grown here it is sure to succeed. It is the one to depend on for earliness, size and quantity of fruit.

Fairfield—Remarkably productive, medium to large in size, firm enough for a commercial variety, quite early, and good quality. In season it is only two or three days behind Michel, Hoffman, etc., and is far ahead of them in size, quality and productivity.

Gandy—(Per.) While this is an old variety it is probably the best late variety that has ever been produced, is growing more and more in favor each year. It does best in low bottom land that can be well drained and will do extra well in rich clay soil. Fruit above medium size, dark color, very firm and is a good shipper.

Gladstone—(Per.) It comes from the same source as Sharpless, which it resembles in large size of berry and plant, etc., but is decidedly better, being larger, more productive and firmer, without the disposition to scald as does the Sharpless. The berries are uniformly very large, rich crimson in color, firm and of excellent quality. Plant is large, exceedingly vigorous and robust, and on good soil an immense bearer and the berries bring the highest prices in market. Early to midseason.

Glen Mary—(Per.) Under high cultivation in rich clay soil is a remarkable good variety, but for the careless way of planting we do not recommend it. Fruit of large size, good color, firm and a good shipper.

Haverland—(Imp.) The berry is from medium to large size, bright red, long and pointed. Fair in quality, and as a shipper it should be well pollenized with perfect bloomers, and in this way you can improve the firmness. It is one of the most productive varieties grown. Medium.

Hero—(Per.) Fruit large, well formed, of dark color. It is of most excellent flavor. Originated in Arkansas. Ripens May 25th.

Jessie—(Per.) This berry does not seem to be adapted to all kinds of soil; is after the Sharpless type, being a seedling of that berry. It is a splendid fertilizer, good quality and good color, does extra well in some sections. Very early and is one of the largest berries on the market.

Johnson's Early—(Per.) Clean, healthy grower and a most rampant runner. In size this berry is much larger than Hoffman, deep red in color, glossy, firm, sweet and of excellent flavor. The plant resembles Hoffman. Early.

Kansas—(Imp.) Its drought-resisting qualities are superb, blossoms pistillate. Its fruit is brilliant crimson, not only on the surface, but through and through. Time of ripening late. It is very productive, of fine medium to large berries, firm and good shipper.

Louis Bubach—(Imp.) The originator says it is a seedling of Warfield crossed with Lady Thompson, large size, somewhat round, very firm. Immensely productive, claiming to produce three times as many berries as Lady Thompson on the same soil. A business berry, dark red in color. Four days later than Early Hathaway. Originated in Arkansas.

Lovett—(Per.) It is one of the tough, hardy varieties that never disappoint the grower. It has a perfect blossom and bears heavily. The fruit is firm, medium to large size, conical and of good color and quality. Season medium.

Lady Thompson—(Per.) This variety has been grown world wide and in great variety of soils, and it seems to succeed quite well; however, it is better adapted to rich, loamy or sandy soils. It is early, very large and quite productive.

Livingston—(Per.) Is a seedling of the Warfield, pollenized by Jessie. Its quality is the very best. The shape is similar to Warfield, but more full at the point. In size it equals the best specimens of the Jessie, and with the exceptions of its quality and appearance, its greatest value lies in the fact that its size increases as the season advances.

Midnight—(Per.) Bears a number of stout fruit stalks to each plant, with plenty of strong stamens in every blossom, resulting in a great crop of extra large perfectly developed, broadly conical berries, of very large average size. It is a seedling of Haverland and Parker Early. Last of all the season, ripening long after the main crop of strawberries is out of the way.



Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada.

J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md.

Gentlemen—The strawberry plants I purchased of you in the Spring came in good condition and have made a splendid growth. I have never had a finer strawberry patch. I enclose a small photograph of my patch taken in the Summer.

Yours truly,
W. E. FITCH.



GROUP READY FOR DIGGING STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

Marie—(Imp.) Season same as Bubach and Haverland. Equally as large as Bubach, Glen Mary, or Brandywine, and yielding with any variety. The berries are round as a ball, dark crimson in color; flesh dark and quality first-class, holding up in size to the very last pickings.—Originator's Description.

After fruiting the Marie last season we are well pleased with same and think them worthy of the above description.

McKinley—(Per.) From Rochester, N. Y. The plant is a fine grower, of good size, a fair runner, clean, thrifty and productive. The fruit is large, firm, bright red, red clear through, roundish, conical in form, very attractive and of high quality. The season is medium to late.

Marshall—(Per.) It really produces more bushels than one would give it credit for in looking at the plants, for it does not set many berries, but nearly every one is large and many are very large. They are of regular form, dark glossy red and very beautiful. The blossom is more tender to frost than some and the plant sometimes rusts.

Michel's Early—(Per.) One among the very earliest; medium size. Berries rather sour, scarlet in color. A healthy and abundant plant maker. Must be thinned to get best results. An old standard variety and needs no description.

Nick Ohmer—(Per.) When perfectly ripe it is of a beautiful carmine color, and when packed in crates it is very attractive. An excellent shipper and will surely suit the fancy trade. Berries run in size from large to the very largest and will always demand a high price when fancy stock is desired. The flavor is delicious. Ripens about May 20th and continues for about three weeks.

New Globe—The New Globe is a late berry, and the plants are large, vigorous and stocky, perfectly free from rust or blight, and is a very heavy cropper of large, bright, fine flavored and solid berries, which are good shippers. The roots of these plants are very long, taking strength and vigor from a large surface of ground, which enables every berry to mature and hold a good size to the end of the season, stand severe drought and the plants grow vigorously on any soil.

New York—This variety is fast becoming a favorite. It is a cross of Bubach and Jessie. Mr. Kellogg says: "New York is a fancy berry for fancy trade. Very large, bright red, strong foliage, and heavy fruiter."

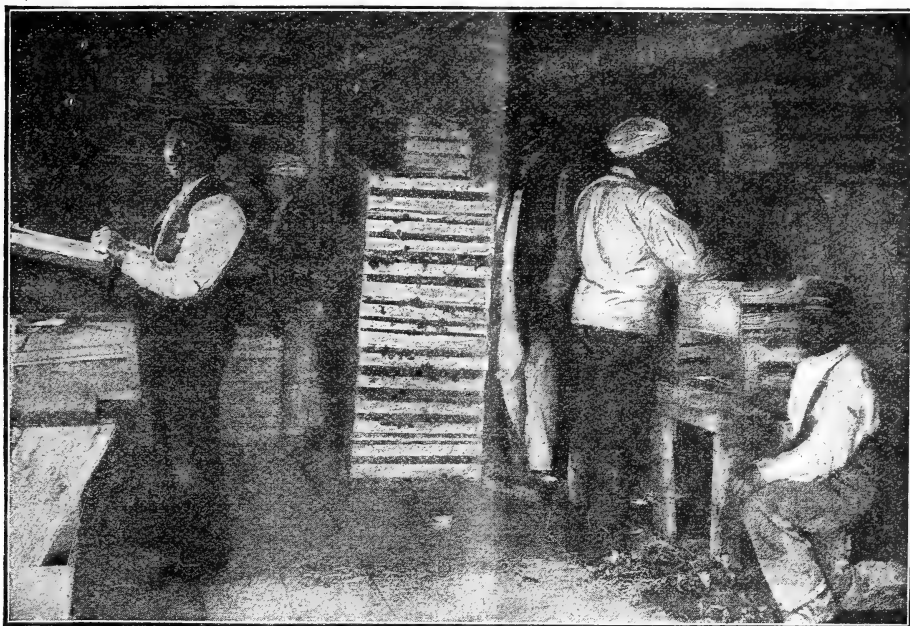
New Home—As late and large as Gandy, fruit a bright red color that does not lose its lustre and turn dark a long time after being picked. Uniformly large size and the best keeping and shipping berry grown, Hoffman not excepted. Vigorous grower, and unlike Gandy, will produce a large crop on either high or low land. The fruit is so firm and keeping qualities so excellent it does not need to be picked oftener than three times a week, when it will usually make 1000 quarts or more per acre at each picking during the height of the season.

Parsons—(Per.) We have in the Parsons a perfect bloomer, a berry equally as large and very much of the same shape as the Tennessee Prolific, firmer and a little darker in color and equally as productive, as they have been thoroughly tested in our vicinity the past season in a piece of land near us, side by side, and the Parsons gave more fruit and sold for more money than the Tennessee Prolific by far. In growing berries for a commercial purpose you should include this variety in every selection. We shall plant it for the fruit and shall expect to be well repaid for the outlay. The plant is a large, strong grower, resembling the Bubach in some respects, having a large broad leaf with a strong root. Being a strong, perfect bloomer, it is a desirable variety to plant with pistillate sorts.

Rough Rider—(Per.) Size and shape of the Bubach, color and firmness of the Gandy, productiveness of the Sample. Pick the Rough Rider when not too ripe and you have perfect market color. No berry we have ever grown will surpass the Rough Rider in firmness. The plants are very rugged in growth, with thick, leathery foliage.

Rio—(Per.) It is a good, early kind, large for an early berry. Strong, healthy foliage, perfect blossom. Though not as early as Michel's Early, follows close after it. The fruit is large size, evenly colored and firm enough for an excellent shipper. This is fast becoming a favorite where firm early berries are wanted for shipping purposes.

Star—(Per.) The largest berries we had last season were the Star. Were we to tell you that ten filled a quart you might say that Worcester county will not grow berries of that size, but we grew the Star this large in a low, moist soil in a favored spot in the garden, and similar soils to this must be had to grow the finest specimens of any of the large berries. The plant is strong, very vigorous and with no sign of rust, makes plants quite freely for such a large berry as it is.



PACKING STRAWBERRY PLANTS IN MARCH.

We pack in slated crates and guarantee them to reach any point in good condition.

Sharpless—(Per.) An old standard variety, one of the very largest; when planted on strong, rich, moist soil, one would be surprised at the fine specimens it will produce, but the variety will do fairly well in lighter soils, but not as well as a variety like Tennessee Prolific on poor soils. The berry when not fully ripe is a little white at the tip.

Sample—(Imp.) The introducer says: "This new berry is large size and fine quality, quite firm, continues a long time in fruit. The berries are large to the last. For the marketman it is the best strawberry ever grown. Yields as many berries as the Haverland, and average as large as the Bubach. Late."

Senator Dunlap—(Per.) This variety has in a short time become quite well known and popular. Medium to large, conical, occasionally flattened slightly, or ribbed; color a rich dark crimson. Flesh red throughout, firm and fine in texture; quality excellent, sprightly. Plant a good strong grower and healthy.—Ohio Experiment Station.

Superior—It ripened midway between Michel's Early and Haverland. It did not seem to be at all affected by the dry hot weather. The berries are good size and shape and of a beautiful glossy red color. Try Superior on rich land. Very productive.

Sutherland—(Imp.) This variety was sent out by Mr. Eugene Sutherland, of New York State. Plants have a dark green foliage and no rust. They make a good quantity of well-rooted plants. Mr. Sutherland says, "that the Sutherland is a seedling of the Bubach, with strong, vigorous, healthy foli-

age, and the greatest bearer he has ever seen. The fruit is large, bright color, and has an elegant flavor. Blossom imperfect."

Tennessee Prolific—(Per.) A fine one to grow, very desirable to plant with most pistillate varieties in a general way. Comes up to all former and surpassed all past records when given a chance with other good varieties. The only objection to them is they are a little inclined to be soft if left too thick in the bed, but if they are properly cared for and not allowed to ripen too thoroughly in the patch there will be no complaint on this account.

Tilghman's Favorite—Originated in Wicomico County, Md., by one of the leading strawberry growers. Spoken of as a good market variety, ripening medium to late.

Uncle Jim—Berry is very large and uniform in size, of a bright, beautiful red color, of high quality, and is a variety that is very productive. The plant is large and healthy, with abundant foliage, forming a row just right for fruiting. The berries are large, heart-shaped and very uniform—all are handsome and very attractive—an excellent shipper, unsurpassed for canning and very productive. Season medium to late. It has a perfect blossom, with plenty of pollen.

Warfield—(Imp.) To get the best fruit of this variety it must be thinned at least of one-half of the runners that are made in order to give it sufficient room and sunlight. If neglected and left too thick the berries are sure to be small, but in productiveness it is almost unsurpassed. The berry is dark red color, firm and of medium size.

J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md.

Gentlemen—The two thousand strawberry plants arrived in good shape and much pleased with them. The finest plants I ever had. Thanks for promptness.

South End, Ontario, Canada.

Yours truly,
WILLIAM MCGILL

THE PEACH

In the Peach excellence and beauty are combined, and if given the attention due it, there is no tree that will give more delicious fruit. To the person who has tasted the luscious fruit, no words of praise are needed to make him appreciate the value of same.

There is no fruit tree that can make as quick a return as the Peach. Give it reasonable attention and in three years from planting, a fair crop may be gathered, a few the second year, and the receipts from a good orchard are something of importance. Sometimes it overloads its branches with fruit, requiring props, or far better for the owner who has the courage, to thin the fruit and gain better Peaches both in size and color, for which he will receive a much better price than the large quantity of small inferior ones.

Peaches will succeed on a great variety of soils. "Worn-out" land and poor sandy soils, that would require years of careful handling to produce a good crop of grain, can be readily utilized for peach land, and is preferred to land that is stronger. Improve the land after the trees are set.

Starting with such land, I would proceed by first plowing and pulverizing, then dig holes large enough to accommodate the roots. Use the soil to cover the roots and tread firmly with the foot. Leave three or four inches of the hole to be filled with well-rotted manure or compost (if it contains wood ashes all the better), then cover with any soil. This will be enough fertilizer for the first year. Good cultivation must follow, or failure will result.

For two or three years the land can be cultivated with other crops, adding fertilizer to make them. After the first year broadcast and cultivate in plenty of good wood ashes, or muriate of potash and phosphoric acid.

Seed with crimson clover the third year in seventh month, turn under the next fifth month and cultivate. Repeat this for several years and note the result. If growth of wood and foliage get too strong, stop fertilizing and cultivate only.

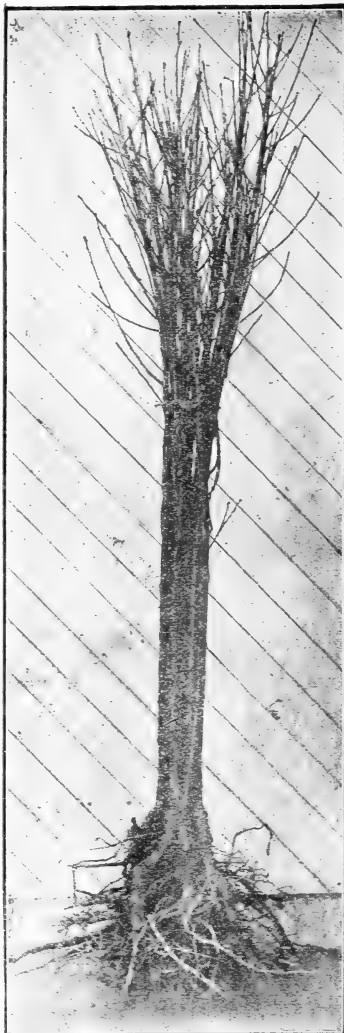
On rich land that will produce 50 to 75 bushels of corn, I would use no manure around the tree, but some potash, perhaps. If cropping between the trees would use fertilizer to make the crop, but would watch the trees closely, and if I found them hungry, would feed with phosphoric acid and potash in the shape of muriate, or kainit, or wood ashes.

Always bear in mind that overstimulated peach trees will be sensitive to low temperature, fruit will be poor in color and more subject to fungus diseases. *Avoid cold, wet, low land.*

Whether planted in Fall or Spring, prune about the time the tree starts growth. Prune to a switch, leaving no laterals, as the tree will make all it needs.

Much might be said about the fruit and marketing, but this would require a volume. The most important point is not to allow a tree to overbear. *Never prop a limb to prevent breaking, but thin the fruit. This will make better fruit and longer-lived trees.*

Fruit should be graded and culls utilized without sending to market, unless when very scarce. Plant good trees in good land and success is only a matter of time.



BUNCH OF 10 ONE-YEAR PEACH TREES

RAY TESTIMONIALS

The Ray peach is a most delicious freestone, large, handsome and luscious.—"The Ruralist," Sedalia, Mo.

The Ray peach was received; the flavor was delicious.—"The Smyrna Call," Smyrna, Del.

The Ray peach is of fine color, and is fine in flavor.—"The Free Press," Greensboro, Md.

The Ray peach is large in size, handsome in appearance and of excellent flavor.—"Ledger-Enterprise," Pocomoke City, Md.

The Ray peach is a good fair-sized peach, nice color, white flesh, freestone and a good bearer.—"Milford Chronicle," Milford, Del.

The Ray peach is of fine size and flavor.—"The Delawarean," Dover, Del.

The Ray peach is one of the finest in size and appearance and one of the most delicious in flavor that we have ever eaten.—"The Star-Democrat," Easton, Md.

The Ray peach is not only a beautiful peach, but is finely flavored. It gives evidence of great hardness.—"The West Union Record," West Union, W. Va.

The Ray peach is very fine, both as to appearance and taste. We think those desiring to plant a good hardy variety would do well to get the Ray.—"The Logan Banner," Logan, W. Va.

Milford, Conn., August 11, 1903.

Dear Sir—Your kind and thoughtful contribution to our recent meeting at Yalesville arrived in good shape, and the peaches which you call Ray were very fine. All present were given a chance to test the fruit at the dinner tables. Mr. Hale, President Platt and others, who looked over the peaches as soon as I opened the crates, pronounced them excellent peaches, somewhat like our Mt. Rose in taste and flavor.

Very truly yours,

H. C. C. MILES,

Sect. of the Connecticut Pomological Society.

Redden, Del., December 29, 1903.

Gentlemen—I saw and sampled the Ray peach last summer and thought that both trees and peaches were the finest I ever saw. Such a fine looking peach would, I am sure, bring a good price in any first-class market.

Respectfully yours,

C. E. COMPTON.

Seaford, Del., December 11, 1903.

Gentlemen—I think the Ray worth a place among the best. We have many peaches that are called good that are not as fine as the Ray. The quality I should pronounce very good.

Yours very truly,

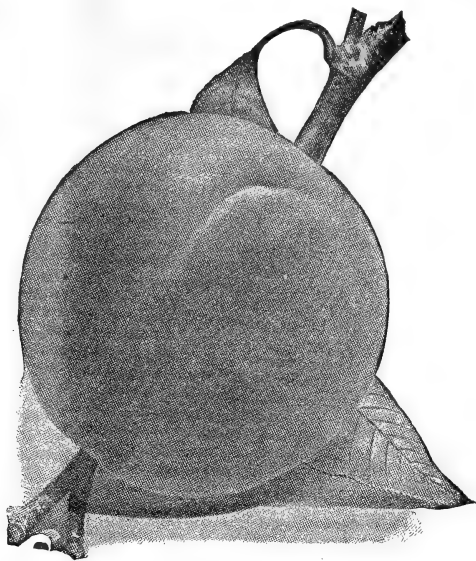
CHARLES FRIEDEL, Fruit Grower.

Allen, Md., November 11, 1903.

Gentlemen—I should most heartily endorse the introduction of the Ray if I had never seen it. When I recall the enormous profit of \$1,600.00 in three years from 264 trees, I consider that its chief value lies in the fact at the time it ripens there is no other peach of anywhere near its equal in size and appearance on the market.

Very truly,

R. JONES.



RAY PEACH. ($\frac{1}{2}$ SIZE.)

Description of the New Peach

RAY

Ray—This peach is of the Chinese strain, a remarkable grower, so much so it is noticeable in the nursery from other varieties. It ripens just after Troth's Early; size of Belle of Georgia or Moore's Favorite; white flesh with red blush; a good shipper. The original tree has born 16 successive crops without a single miss, and the small orchard of 264 trees, budded from same tree, 7 years old, has borne 4 successive crops that have netted over twenty-two hundred (\$2,200) dollars. We have the exclusive stock of this variety, the first that has ever been offered, which we furnish at double price of regular variety of peach.

PRICE OF RAY PEACH TREES

	Each.	Dozen.	Hundred.	Thousand.
First-Class, XXX, 6 to 7 feet	\$0.40	\$4.00	\$18.00	\$160.00
First-Class, XX, 5 to 7 feet	.30	3.50	16.00	140.00
First-Class, 5 to 6 feet	.30	3.00	14.00	120.00
First-Class, medium, 4 to 5 feet	.24	2.50	12.00	110.00
First-Class, light, 3 to 4 feet	.20	2.00	11.00	100.00
First-Class, branched, 2½ to 3 feet	.16	1.50	9.00	80.00

WHAT OTHERS HAVE TO SAY OF THE NEW PEACH—THE RAY

The Ray peach came to hand. I think it is quite an acquisition to the horticultural world, of good quality and hardy, keeps like the Smock.—Chas. H. Miller, Martinsburg, W. Va.

The Ray peach was received, and I found the quality excellent and the appearance very attractive.—The Phelps Pub. Co., Springfield, Mass.

The Ray peach is beautiful in appearance and has a fine flavor.—"Marylander and Herald," Princess Anne, Md.

The Ray peach was beautiful in appearance and delicious in flavor.—"The Ledger," Newark, Del.

The Ray peach is fine in color, size and perfectness, which makes it the coming peach. I consider the Ray peach a very valuable early peach, it is a fine size and has beautiful color. Its keeping qualities stand second to none.—H. I. Dasher, Ridgely, Md.

The Ray peach came in a fine state of preservation and was very delicious. It is certainly a fine article.—"The Apple Specialist," Quincy, Ills.

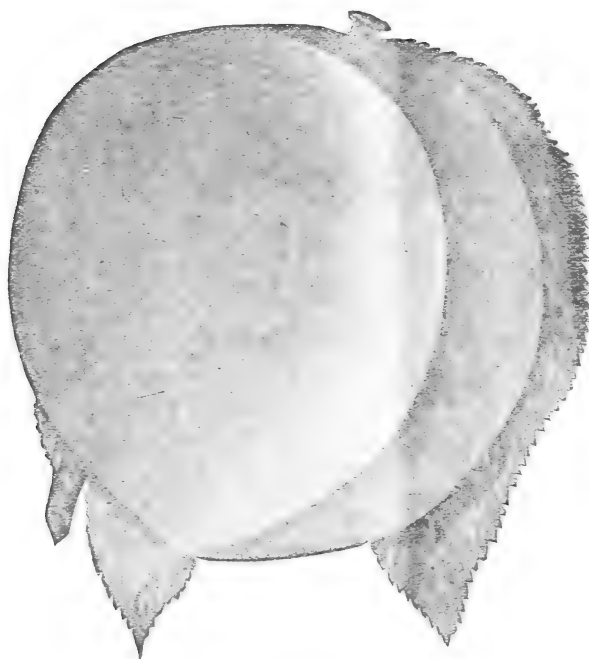
The Ray peach was of splendid flavor and very delicious. I found it to be of very fine quality, firm and especially adapted to a well-cultivated taste.—W. J. Kendrick, in "The Suffolk Herald," Suffolk, Va.

Price of Peach Trees Except Where Noted

	Each	Dozen.	Hundred.	Thousand
First-Class, XXX, 6 to 7 feet	\$0.20	\$2.00	\$9.00	\$80.00
First-Class, XX, 5 to 7 feet	.15	1.75	8.00	70.00
First-Class, X, 5 to 6 feet	.15	1.50	7.00	60.00
First-Class, medium, 4 to 5 feet	.12	1.25	6.00	55.00
First-Class, light, 5 to 4 feet	.10	1.00	5.50	50.00
First-Class, branched, 2½ to 3 feet	.08	.75	4.50	40.00
First-Class, whips, light, 1½ to 2½ feet	.07	.75	4.00	35.00
First-Class, June buds, 1½ to 2 feet	.06	.70	3.50	30.00
Second-Class, June buds, 12 to 18 inches	.06	.60	3.00	25.00

TWELVE WINNERS

TESTED VARIETIES THAT BRING THE ROCKS



ELBERTA

Old Mixon Free—This is a fine, large, productive variety, succeeding well in all localities and well deserving of the high favor in which it is held as an orchard variety, skin yellowish white, with a red cheek, flesh white, but red at the stone; tender, rich and excellent. August.

Stephens—Large, white, shaded and mottled red; flesh white, juicy, vinous, of high quality, hardy, a heavy and regular bearer. One of the finest late white peaches, and every large planter should include this in his orchard as a profitable sort.

Belle of Georgia—Very large; skin white with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor; fruit uniformly large and showy; tree a rapid grower and productive; very prolific; free. August 1st to 15th.

Carman—Tree hardy and productive and fruit practically rot-proof. Carman is described as large, broad, oval in form, pointed; skin yellowish white dotted and flushed red; flesh creamy white, slightly tinged red, of a sprightly vinous flavor.

Elberta—Very large; skin golden yellow, where exposed to the sun faintly striped with red; flesh yellow, very fine grain, juicy, rich, sweet and splendidly flavored; tree very prolific and presents a handsome appearance and a more luxuriant growth than the Chinese Cling, from which it is a seedling. It is a perfect freestone and one of the most successful market varieties.

This is truly a fine peach, noted for its large size and fine appearance. Ripens early in August.

Mt. Rose—A variety of very great value, very profitable for market and is steadily growing in favor. Fruit large, roundish; skin whitish, nearly covered with light and dark rich red; flesh white, slightly stained at the stone, juicy and sweet. Separates freely from the stone. Ripens just after Troth's Early, but is much larger than that variety.

Champion—Originated in Illinois. Fruit large, beautiful in appearance, flavor delicious, sweet, rich and juicy; skin creamy white, with red cheek, freestone and a good shipper; ripening about the 10th of August.

Chairs—Originated in Anne Arundel County, Md. Fruit of very large size, yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, firm and of good quality; tree a strong grower and a good bearer. Ripens just before Smock.

Reeves—Fruit large, roundish, with a fine red cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at stone, juicy, melting, with a good vinous flavor, excellent. One of the largest and handsomest peaches and should be in every orchard. Tree is hardy and productive. A good freestone.

Stump—Very large, roundish; skin white, with a bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and high flavored, freestone. Very productive and one of the best market varieties.

Fox Seedling—A very valuable peach, ripening at a time that makes it desirable, being in September. Large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh melting, sweet and good. A desirable sort for canning or marketing, freestone and a reliable bearer.

Crawford Late—A superb fruit of very large size; skin yellow, with a broad dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, but red at the stone, juicy and melting, with a rich and excellent vinous flavor. Tree vigorous and productive, freestone. Middle of August.

One Elberta peach tree, 7 years old, netted me \$25.10 this year.—John H. Timmons Roxana Del.

GENERAL LIST OF VARIETIES

FIRST RIPENING

Alexander—Of large size, nearly round, with a shallow suture; skin greenish white, nearly covered with deep red, turning to almost purple in the sun; flesh firm, white, juicy and sweet, adhering slightly to the stone, which is small.

Amsden June—Very much like Alexander. Fruit full, medium size, roundish; skin nearly covered with light and dark red, almost purple in the sun.

Arkansas Traveler—Seedling of the Amsden June and ripens earlier; medium to large; color red, flesh white, with a delicious flavor.

Admiral Dewey—Freestone; ripens with the Triumph; flesh is yellow, of uniform texture and color to pit. Hardy and productive.

Beauty's Blush—Fruit uniformly large, highly colored, melting and delicious. Ripe from 20th of June to 10th of July. A perfect freestone.

Connett's Southern Early—A seedling of the old Chinese Cling. It has extra large fruit of a cream white shade, having a beautiful blush next to the sun.

Eureka—Early semi-cling; seedling of Chinese Cling. Medium size, oblong, cream white with red blush; tender and juicy when fully ripe, clear seed, delicious flavor. Ripens at place of origin, in Louisiana, June 15th.

Early Tillotson—Medium size; skin yellowish white and nearly covered with red, very juicy and of excellent flavor. Ripens first part of July.

Greensboro—Originated in North Carolina; ripening earlier than Alexander, and nearly double its size; yellowish white, beautifully colored, with crimson cheek; flesh white, very juicy and of fine quality; skin thin and rubs off easily.

Hieley (EARLY BELL)—Seedling of Bell of Georgia; like its parent in size, color and beauty; ripens nearly a month earlier; a large, rich, creamy white peach, with rich blush on sunny side; fine quality; good shipper. July 15th.

Mamie Ross—Originated in Texas. Ripens in June, just after Early Rivers. A seedling of the Chinese Cling, which it much resembles. Fruit almost as large as the Chinese Cling; white, nearly covered with delicate carmine; flesh white, juicy and of good quality. A regular and very prolific bearer. June 15th.

Slappy—New; originated by Mr. Rumph, who has this to say of it: "The earliest and handsomest yellow freestone peach; very hardy, excellent flavor, splendid keeping qualities, free of excessive rot. Ripens thoroughly to the seed; sweet, yellow flesh; color a clear golden yellow. June 15th, in Georgia."

Schumacher—A very early peach, similar to Alexander in many ways, but is more highly colored and more showy, very good qualities. June.

Sneed—Fruit medium to large, inclining to oval, rich creamy white, with bright crimson blush, flesh firm, sweet, fine quality; ripens evenly to the pit, and does not rot.

Troth's Early—A very early peach of medium size, whitish, with a fine red cheek. Middle of July.

Triumph—Very early yellow freestone peach, ripening with Alexander. The fruit is small with a very small pit. Surface is yellow, nearly covered with red, and a dark crimson in the sun. Flesh bright yellow, free when fully ripe and of excellent flavor.

Victor—One of the earliest varieties known, of medium size, ripening before Sneed. A seedling of the Chinese Cling. Ripens in Southern Texas from May 8th to 16th. For an extra early variety plant the Victor.

Waterloo—Medium to large; flesh greenish white, with abundance of sweet vinous juice. Semi-cling, ripens with Amsden June.

SECOND RIPENING

Barnard's Early—Medium to large. Cheek purplish red; flesh yellow, red at the stone; juicy, sweet and rich. July 15th.

Delaware—A seedling of Mountain Rose, but much earlier. Of large size, with a delicately flushed skin, shaded with red. Flesh is white, and of a rich flavor and juicy; a perfect freestone and very productive.

Davidson—Ripens right after Alexander, medium size, white with red cheek; very delicious; very hardy. First of August.

Early Rivers—A large peach of a pale straw color, with a delicate pink cheek; flesh with a delicate pink tint. Middle of July.

Hale's Early—An excellent peach when it succeeds. It does, however, succeed well in some places, and mostly in elevated lands towards and among the mountains, and it should have a place in the orchards. July.

Hynes' Surprise—True freestone when ripe; resists rot better than Hale's Early, which it resembles.

Lodge—Originated in Delaware (Kent County). A heavy and regular bearer. White flesh, red blush, juicy and sweet. Excellent shipper.

Waddell—Medium to large size, oblong in shape; creamy white, with bright blush; flesh firm, white and very sweet and rich when ripe; freestone. Hardy.

THIRD RIPENING

Yellow St. John—Freestone, large; flesh yellow. Equal in flavor to Crawford. Very juicy and sweet.

Early Michigan—Freestone, white flesh; much like Lewis. Hardy and prolific.

Lewis—Vigorous grower, medium size, white with crimson cheek. One of the earliest freestones.

Champion—See description in Winners' list.

Miss Lolo—A perfect freestone, fine quality, blush, white flesh, very prolific.

FOURTH RIPENING

Connecticut—Large and handsome; golden yellow with red cheek, rich and fine in quality, with a superior high flavor. Ripens early—before Crawford Early.

Chinese Cling—Fruit large, roundish, oval, skin transparent, cream color, with marbling of red next the sun; flesh creamy white, very juicy and melting; with a rich agreeable flavor. Last of July.

Foster—Large, deep orange red, becoming very dark red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy with sub-acid flavor. Resembles Crawford Early, but larger and probably a little heavier bearer; freestone.

Holderbaum—In color it is of a light cream yellow, with a beautiful red cheek on the sunny side. Very firm, of fine quality and of perfect freestone. The pit is very small and the flesh is light yellow, streaked with red from the surface to the center and the most exquisite flavor. Ripens August 1st.

Large Early York—Large; white with red cheek; fine grained; very juicy, rich and delicious; vigorous and productive. August.

Mary's Choice—Large to very large; yellow, blushed with red; free.

Mrs. Brett—Large, white, red cheek, vigorous and productive. Similar to Old Mixon. Free, but about a week earlier; sure and prolific.

FIFTH RIPENING

Bokara No. 3—Large, yellow rich cheek, tough skin; flesh firm and of fine quality. A perfect freestone and a good keeper. August 15th.

Bequett Free—Large to very large; skin greenish white, shaded with red; freestone; a heavy and sure bearer.



Budding Peaches—This having been our specialty for seventeen years, we are proud to say we have today more first-class peach trees standing in our nursery, both budded and seedlings, than any firm in America. The above photo shows our men actually at the work of budding and tying. The one at the left inserting the bud and the one at the right carefully wrapping the tree with raffia.

Crawford Early—Fruit very large, oblong; skin yellow with fine red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet, excellent; tree vigorous and productive.

Captain Ede—Very large, yellow freestone, with a delicate carmine on one side. It ripens about with Crawford's Early, one week before Elberta. Good shipper.

Christiana—A new, very large, fine-looking yellow peach, ripening between Crawford Late and Smock.

Emma—Described by the originator as being very large; yellow with light crimson cheek, flesh yellow, fine grained, very juicy; quality among the best, a freestone. In maturity it follows immediately after Elberta. It is better in quality than Elberta.

Everbearing—Produces a successive crop of fruit, ripening all along from July till September. Fruit creamy, mottled and striped with light purple and pink veins. Oblong in shape and tapering toward the apex; flesh white, juicy and of excellent flavor. Freestone.

Elberta—See description in Winners' List.

Hobson—Introduced by Smith & Bros., and they speak of it as being a very large, yellow freestone, ripening ten to fifteen days before Elberta.

Kalamazoo—Large, golden yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh thick, yellow; superb quality, small pit. Strong grower, early bearer; hardy and productive. Between Early and Late Crawford.

Matthews—It is a cross between Elberta and Smock, showing a parentage of both; large size, above medium; ripens three weeks later than Elberta. Skin golden yellow, streaked with red, flesh yellow, firm and of excellent quality. Perfect freestone.

Moore's Favorite—Large, white with blush to the sun, similar to Old Mixon, but a few days later, flesh white, tender and juicy, very desirable. Freestone. August and September.

Newington Cling—Large to very large. Red, juicy and rich. Last of August.

Old Mixon Cling—Large; yellowish white, dotted with red on a red cheek; flesh pale white; very melting and juicy, with an exceedingly rich, luscious flavor. Middle of August.

Old Mixon Free—See description in Winners' List.

Reeves—See description in Winners' List.

Red Cheek Melocooton—Fruit large, skin yellow, with deep red cheek, flesh red at the stone,

juicy, with a good rich, vinous flavor; productive, freestone. Middle of August.

Snow's Orange—Large; yellow; very hardy and productive; valuable for market; freestone. September.

Stump—See description in Winners' List.

Smock Cling—A large, juicy, yellow, productive peach, chiefly valuable for canning and preserving. September.

Switzerland—Fruit uniformly large, white with handsome red cheek, resembling Old Mixon and Stevens and ripening between the two.

Ward's Late—A fine variety, ripening last of August; vigorous and productive; fruit rather large; skin white with a large crimson cheek; flesh white, juicy, melting and excellent. Valuable for canning.

Yellow Rareripe—Large, deep yellow, melting and good, with a rich flavor. Last of August.

SIXTH RIPENING

Burke—From Louisiana. Seedling of Chinese Cling and very large. It is described as roundish, oblong, pale creamy white, slightly shaded with red, flesh white, juicy, of excellent flavor, clingstone. August.

Brandywine—Large to very large, skin greenish yellow, shaded more or less with dull red, free.

Coolidge Favorite—Large; white with crimson cheek; flesh pale, very melting and juicy with a rich, sweet and high flavor; beautiful and excellent. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of August.

Chairs—See description Winners' List.

Denton—The fruit resembles that of Elberta, but is a week to ten days later. Is equally as large as Elberta, and even more reliably productive.

Fitzgerald—Grows similar to Crawford and ripens between Early and Late Crawford; flesh rich, deep golden yellow, with high character; certainly a very fine peach.

Frances—A beautiful shade of yellow covered almost entirely with brilliant red. In size it is about the equal of Elberta, average specimens measuring nine inches in circumference. It is very productive. It is a true freestone, with particularly solid flesh, and as a "shipper" is absolutely without a rival.

Fox Seedling—See description Winners' List.

Gold Drop—Large, good quality, hardy; profitable market sort; follows Crawford Late.

Gold Mine—Originated in Michigan. Tree hardy and productive. The fruit is round or nearly

so, having no point or bunch at center. It is large; yellow with good rich coloring, resembles Late Crawford and ripens at same season.—Originator's Description.

Globe—Originated in Pennsylvania. Fruit large, golden yellow, with red blush; flesh yellow, sweet, firm and delicious; uniformly large freestone. Last of September.

Jennie Worthien—Yellow, large, of fine quality, ripening about with Fox Seedling.

Lemon Cling—A very large and beautiful lemon-shaped variety, light yellow, reddened in the sun; flesh firm, yellow, rich, with a vinous sub-acid flavor, fine for preserving; tree very hardy and productive. Last of August.

Niagara Peach—It may be called the New Elberta, since in appearance it is just like Elberta. It seems to have all the desirable qualities of Elberta with none of its defects. Another reason is that while Elberta is of good fair quality, Niagara is superb in quality and far superior to Elberta. Niagara ripens one week earlier than Elberta, ripening here September 1st.

New Prolific—Fruit large, golden yellow with rich red cheek, flavor unsurpassed. Tree very hardy and exceedingly productive. Bears fruit in large clusters.

Stevens—See description Winners' list.

Shipley's Late Red—Large handsome peach of very good quality. Follows Smock. Creamy white, with beautiful red cheek; white flesh.

Wheatland—Extra large; beautiful golden yellow with a crimson cheek; flesh yellow, rather firm, juicy, sweet and of fine quality; tree vigorous, very productive. August.

Walker—A fine white peach, ripening after Smock, with a beautiful red side; flesh white, rich and sweet. September.

Magnum Bonum—Large, yellow peach; free-stone.

SEVENTH RIPENING

Barber—Medium to large; deep yellow, nearly covered with red. Flesh yellow, tender, juicy and sweet. All that could be asked for. September.

Conklin—A profitable market sort. Large, round, golden yellow with crimson cheek; high flavor. Early September.

Crosby—Medium size; bright orange yellow, streaked with carmine. Claimed to be the hardest of all peaches. September.

Cobler—Large, yellow, ripening with Smock; of good quality, splendid keeper, very prolific; better colored and larger than Smock.

Early Heath—Similar to White Heath, but larger and several days earlier.

Ford's Late—Fruit large, productive, white and beautiful; flesh quite free; season after Smock.

Geary's Hold On—Rare, yellow freestone; similar to the Smock, though some days later in ripening.

Gordon—It is of medium size, yellow, firm texture. It ripens the latter part of September.

Jacques—Very large; deep yellow; has a high reputation. September.

Lorentz—It bears crops when others fail entirely. It is unusually large, of superior flavor, freestone, yellow flesh and handsome appearance. Has been a surprise to all who have seen it. Season of ripening after Smock.

Picquet's Late—Very large; yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, buttery, rich, sweet, and of the highest flavor. Early September.

Pierce's Yellow—Fruit large; golden yellow; excellent flavor; yellow flesh. First to middle of September.

Silver Medal—A beautiful large, white, freestone; white all the way to the stone; free; very hardy and prolific. Ripens with Smock.

Smock (Beer Smock)—Fruit medium to large; skin light orange yellow, mottled with red; some specimens dry, others moderately juicy, but all rich. Excellent as a late market sort.

Wonderful—Large to very large; uniform in shape and size; color rich golden yellow, overspread with carmine and crimson; flesh yellow, highly flavored and firm, bright red at the pit, which is small, and parts freely from the flesh. October, and a good keeper.

Willitt—One of the largest, finest yellow peaches ever known, and is of the Crawford Late type. The tree is a very thrifty grower, upright, clean, smooth and stalky. Ripens September 25th.

EIGHTH RIPENING

Rustin's October—Large, pure white; a very good late variety.

Garfield—Originated in New York. Medium size; freestone; flesh rich, yellow and juicy, skin orange red.

Hill's Chili—Fruit medium size, oblong; skin yellow, shaded with dark red, flesh yellow, very rich and sweet; freestone. October 1st.

Hughes' J. X. L.—Originated in Louisiana; ripens in October, making a very late peach; produces fruit large and with distinct suture; color a beautiful yellow, tender, juicy and of fine flavor. A very fine shipper.

Klondike—Freestone peach. Originated in York County, Pa. Large size, white skin with brilliant red over cover; white flesh, sweet, juicy, delicious flavor; perfectly free, bright red at stone and free from fibre. Time of ripening October 10th.

Levy's Late—(Henrietta) Fruit large; roundish; skin deep yellow, a shade of rich brownish red in the sun; flesh deep yellow, rather firm, juicy, half melting, sweet, very good and a valuable variety; clingstone. First to last of October.

Marshall—Late; large deep yellow; productive; ripening midway between Smock and Salway, filling an important gap. October.

Scott's Nonpareil—A fine, large, yellow peach from New Jersey. A good market variety. September.

Steadley—Fruit medium, roundish; skin creamy white, flesh white, juicy; melting sweet, slightly vinous, white at the stone. October 1st.

Salway—A large, late, yellow freestone of English origin, handsomely mottled with a brownish red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy, melting, rich, very productive. Ripens after Smock.

Van Meteor's Late October—Originated by Mr. Van Meteor, who claims that it is still later than Bilyeu. Give it a trial.

White Heath Cling—Fruit very large; flesh greenish white, very tender and melting, exceedingly juicy, with a sweet, rich, high and luscious flavor; tree hardy and vigorous. Middle of September.

Wager—Medium to large; yellow; flesh yellow and of good quality. Tree hardy, healthy, long-lived and productive. Early September.

Wilkins' Cling—A seedling of Heath, but larger, sometimes called Ringgold Mammoth. Its originator thinks it the most valuable peach in cultivation. Ripens in October.

Williams' Favorite—Large, handsome, hardy, very productive. Excellent shipper. One of the most profitable clingstones. Middle of September.

NINTH RIPENING

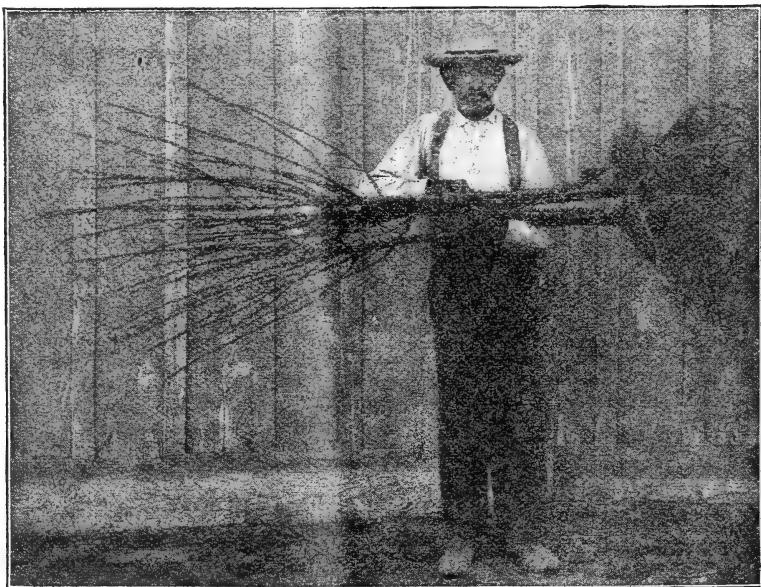
Bilyeu's Late October—Almost the last peach in the market, ripening after Smock and Salway. Fruit of large size; color white, with beautiful blush cheek; flesh white, freestone and an excellent shipper. Does well in Western Maryland and West Virginia. Be sure to plant this if you live among the mountains. Cannot be beat as a money-maker.

THE APPLE

There is no fruit grown that is as staple as the Apple, none can be so nearly distributed to the four quarters of the world in its natural state with so little expense of packing or in a more economical package, and there is no fruit that will receive the uninterrupted demand for so long a season. The foreign demand for our commercial Apples is so rapidly increasing and the home consumption so great over this vast domain that the theory of overproduction must crumble and give way to the real facts that the production can hardly be so great but that remunerative prices will always be obtained, and since there are seasons in which partial failures will occur in some portions of the country, which is frequently the case, the fruit-grower will then be far in advance in dollars and cents of the ordinary tiller of the soil.

No fruit is more in demand, more universally liked, or more generally used than the Apple. Its uses are many and of inestimable value. The earliest varieties commence to ripen the latter part of June, and the later varieties can be kept until the coming of the early kinds the following year, making it a fruit in perfection the entire year.

The Apple is a world-renowned fruit of temperate climates; although not possessed of the richness, melting and delicious qualities of the pear or peach, yet its great adaptation to a great variety of soils, together with the long time through which many varieties may be kept in a fresh state, its various uses, and the profits accruing from it as a market fruit, it must be regarded as holding the very first rank among the fruits. There is no section of country where it attains such perfection as it does in this, nor where its cultivation can be made more profitable than in Virginia, West Virginia and parts of Pennsylvania, although there may be other States equally as well adapted, in fact our own State. It is evident that some Apples that are highly esteemed in one locality are worthless when removed to another soil or climate of a different character; hence comes so much disappointment and loss to those who have planted Northern Winter varieties which have for most part become Fall Apples. Every orchard planter who examines the extended varieties of fruits presented to him in the books and by the nurserymen must feel greatly embarrassed when he comes to select varieties for his own orchard. Almost every one in the long list is recommended for some good quality, and the number of best, which he is apt to include, means indispensable for him. Some persons commit a great fault by attempting to grasp all the varieties that are offered; it is far better for him who is about to plant an orchard, either large or small, to determine which varieties are best adapted for his purpose. For the small planter, who is providing for the wants of the family, a number of varieties that will ripen in quick succession will be best, and the sorts should be selected with regard to their qualities for household use. The planter of extensive commercial orchards will need but a limited number of varieties, which should be selected with a view to the wants of the market he intends supplying as well as the productiveness of the fruit and its ability to bear transportation. While it is desirable to have but a few well selected varieties in such an orchard, it must be remembered that even when there is a general failure of the crop there are always some sorts that bear fruit, and this is an argument against making the list too small. Every planter should observe the fruits that succeed in his own neighborhood, and upon soils similar to his own, and select his own accordingly. In making up our judgment of what constitutes a good Apple so much depends on the taste of the individuals who have the question to decide; after all every one is left the question for his own particular case. Our descriptive list embraces the most popular varieties, although not as long a list as some, it is selected with special care.



The above is a bundle of our three-year York Imperial Apple Trees, pulled after the tree-digger had passed. Note the excellent roots and perfect tops. After being pulled they are hauled direct to the packing house, tied in bundles, puddled in mud, boxed, mossed, put on board cars from packing house without any exposure, started by fast express or freight for the planter.

PRICE OF APPLE TREES

TWO YEARS ON WHOLE ROOTS

	Each.	Dozen.	Hundred.	Thousand.
Extra, 6 to 7 feet - - - - -	\$0.25	\$2.50	\$15.00	\$140.00
Extra, 5 to 6 feet - - - - -	.20	2.00	12.00	110.00
First-Class, medium, 4 to 6 feet - - - - -	.15	1.50	10.00	90.00
First-Class, second size, 3½ to 5 feet - - - - -	.12	1.25	9.00	80.00
Light Grade, 3 to 4 feet - - - - -	.10	1.00	8.00	70.00
Light Grade, 2 to 3 feet - - - - -	.08	.75	6.00	60.00

Boxed and baled free at catalogue prices.

DESCRIPTION OF GENERAL LIST

SUMMER APPLES



Yellow Transparent—Above medium size, roundish, oblate, slightly conical; skin clear white, changing to a pale yellow when fully matured; a remarkably early bearer; very prolific, does well everywhere and ripens among the earliest. July.

Benoni—Originated in Massachusetts. Fruit medium size, roundish, oblate, conical. Color pale yellow, shaded, striped and marbled with dark crimson. Flesh yellow, juicy, tender, sub-acid. Core small. Ripens in August.

Early Harvest—Medium to large, roundish; bright straw color; flesh nearly white, tender, juicy, crisp, with rich, sprightly, sub-acid flavor. June to July.

Early Colton—It is of beautiful appearance, medium size, yellowish white, with a tint of crimson where exposed to the sun.

Early Pennock—Large, oblong, yellow, striped with red; a little coarse grained, but a fine cooker. August.

Early Strawberry—Medium; roundish, narrowing towards the eye; finely striped and stained with deep red; flesh white, slightly tinged with red next the skin, tender, sub-acid; agreeable aroma. Middle to end of August.

Golden Sweet—Large to very large; pale greenish yellow; flesh fine, white, very sweet and good, strong grower and good bearer. August.

Jefferies—Medium in size; yellow and red. A juicy, sub-acid apple. A fine bearer. Of the finest texture and flavor. August.

Primate—Fruit medium to large. Color greenish white, tinged with a crimson blush on the exposed side. Flesh white, very tender and refreshing.

Red June—Medium to large; oblong; conical; dark red entire; flesh tender, with a mild sub-acid flavor; commencing to ripen early in June and continues six weeks.

Red Astrachan—Above the medium size; skin pale yellow; flesh white, tender, juicy and of excellent quality, tree is a vigorous and upright grower, gives general satisfaction, does well everywhere and ripens among the earliest. June.

Summer Rambo—Medium to large; green striped with red on the sunny side; sprightly sub-acid; good; tree vigorous, hardy; profitable for market. Fourth of July.

Sweet Bough—Large; pale yellow, sweet, rich flavored; valuable as a market variety. July to August.

Starr—Fruit is very large, 11 to 12 inches around; showy, being pale green; frequently with handsome blush on sunny side. July.

Williams' Early Red—In one-year trees only.

AUTUMN APPLES

Alexander—Fruit very large and regularly formed and of a fine appearance. Color of a greenish yellow, slightly streaked with red in the shade, but orange and marked with bright red in the sun. Flesh yellowish white, crisp, tender and juicy. Pleasant flavor. October to December.

Bailey's Sweet—Fruit large; round, mottled and striped deep red; flesh yellow and tender, with a mild, rich, sweet flavor; slow. September.

Duchess (Oldenberg)—Smooth skin, finely washed and streaked with red on a golden ground; hardy and productive. Flesh juicy and sub-acid. September.

Fameuse—Medium; crimson, sometimes striped North; flesh snowy white, very tender, fine, juicy, mild, sub-acid; dessert and cooking. Very hardy and productive; popular. October to December.

Fallawater (Talpehocken)—A large roundish, slightly ovate conical, very regular and smooth, skin yellowish green with dull red cheek; flesh greenish white, fine grained, with a mild, slightly sub-acid flavor.

Flora's Bell Flower—(Flory, Sheep, Sire). Origin, Ohio; tree upright grower; fruit medium, roundish, conical; rich golden yellow, with minute raised russet dots; flesh yellowish, tender, moderately juicy, sub-acid; good; vigorous. September and October.

Fall Pippin—Size large, roundish, generally a little flattened, pretty regular; fine yellow, with a tinge of brownish blush on one side. September and October.

Gravenstein—Large; striped red and yellow, flesh tender, juicy, very rich, high flavor, very productive and a popular variety. September.

Haas—Medium to large; slightly conical and somewhat ribbed; pale greenish yellow shaded and striped with red; flesh fine, white, sometimes stained; tender, juicy, sub-acid, good; bears early and abundantly; vigorous. September and October.

Jersey Sweet—Medium; striped red and green; very sweet, rich and pleasant. Good grower and bearer. September and October.

Kinnard's Choice—From Tennessee. Size large; color dark red on yellow ground; beautiful, large, showy apple; bears quite young; quality one of the best.

Kentucky Streak—(Bradford's Best). Fruit medium, conical, deep mottled red, stripes obscured and scarcely visible, dots scattered, large yellow, flesh yellow, tender.

Lowell—Large, roundish, slightly conical; green, becoming rich yellow; surface oily; flesh yellowish white, sub-acid, excellent; good bearer; free. September.

Maiden Blush—Rather large, oblate, smooth, regular, with a fine evenly regular red cheek or blush on a clear pale yellow ground, flesh white, tender and sprightly with a pleasant sub-acid flavor. September.

Ohio Nonpareil—Fruit is enormous in size, one-half of each specimen bright glossy red, and the other half an intense scarlet. The flesh is a rich yellow and of a sprightly sub-acid flavor, fully equaling the Hubbardston Nonesuch.

Porter—Fruit rather large; rich yellow; tree good grower. Produces good crops of rich yellow apples. Flesh fine grained, full of juice, sprightly, agreeable, sub-acid. September and October.

Plumb's Cider—An early bearer and productive; fruit medium, roundish, slightly conical; skin greenish yellow, shaded and rather obscurely striped and splashed with dull red; flesh whitish, tender, juicy and mild, sub-acid; vigorous. September.

Red Bietigheimer—Fruit large to very large; skin pale green, mostly covered with purplish crimson; flesh white, firm, sub-acid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor. September and October.

Twenty-Ounce Pippin—Very large, nearly round; yellow, striped with red; quality good; vigorous and good bearer; popular as a market variety. November.

Utter's Red—Large, round, whitish and striped; very beautiful and excellent, sub-acid; tree vigorous, hardy, productive, requires dry soil; of great value North. September and October.

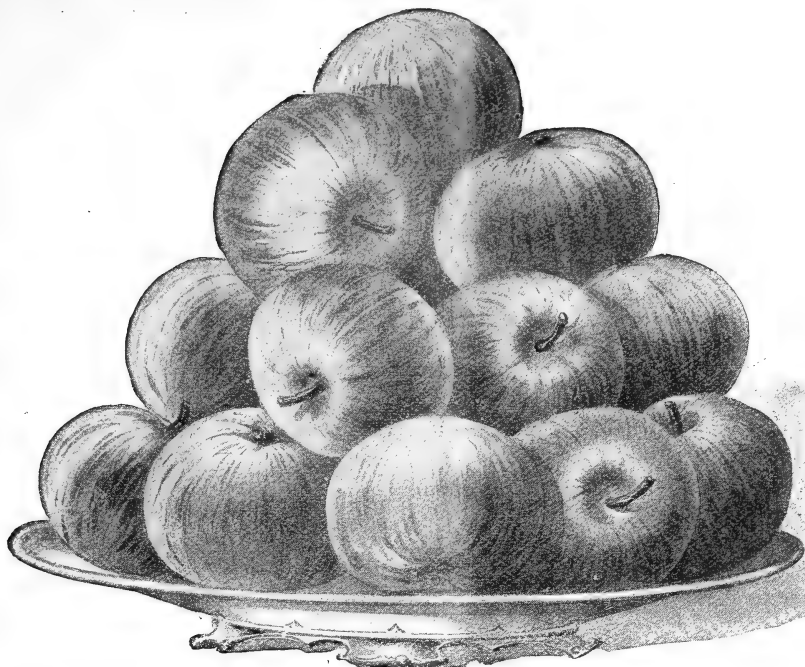
Vandevere Pippin—Large to very large; roundish, flattened at both ends, and very deep cavity; greenish yellow, covered with stripes and blotches of dull red, good flavor, juicy and rich. October and November.

Wagener—Medium to large; deep red in the sun, flesh firm, sub-acid and excellent, very productive, bears very young. October to December.

WINTER APPLES



The above cut represents the growth made of a block of Baldwin Apple Trees, one-year buds on French seedlings. In this block five thousand of this variety were budded, and we challenge any grower in the United States to produce a finer block of one-year apple buds, with cleaner roots and top than this.



Baldwin—One of the best and most popular apples in cultivation on account of its flavor and good shipping qualities. Fruit is large, roundish, narrowing a little to the eye, the skin deep red, while the flesh is white, rich, crisp, juicy, highly flavored, but somewhat sub-acid, and is a handsome fruit. Tree is a vigorous grower and bears abundantly. Succeeds well in Western Maryland, New York, Ontario and the mountains of Virginia, but drops its fruit a little too early in and near the tidewater section. October to February.

Albemarle Pippin—Medium to large, roundish; yellow; very firm, crisp, juicy, with highly delicious sub-acid flavor. November to June.

Akin—Fruit medium to large; resembles Jonathan, tree a more vigorous grower, will keep longer than Jonathan. Superior quality.

American Golden Russet—(Bullock's Pippin or Sheep Nose.) Small, roundish, ovate; skin dull, yellow, with a very thin russet; flesh yellowish, very tender, juicy, with a mild, rich, spicy flavor; very productive. October to January.

Arkansas Black—Fruit medium to large; fine flavor; beautiful dark color, almost black; flesh yellowish, slightly sub-acid, crisp; one of the best cooking apples; vigorous. November to March.

Boiken—Medium to large; yellow, sometimes with red cheek; a late keeper. At its best in April or May.

Bellflower—Large, yellow with pale blush, very tender and juicy. An old favorite which has always been popular; good keeper. November to April.

Belle de Boskoop—Large, bright yellow, washed with light red on sunny side, and sometimes with a sprinkling of russet; flesh crisp, firm, juicy, sprightly sub-acid; quality very good; a late keeper.

Bismarck—Originated in New Zealand. Fruit large, handsome, yellow shaded and covered with red; tender, sub-acid, quality not best, good for both dessert and cooking.

Belmont—Tender, crisp, mild, rich; sub-acid.

Coffelet Beauty—A seedling from Ben Davis, which the tree resembles in growth. It possesses all the good qualities of Ben Davis, with none of the bad. Above medium size, resembling the Limber Twig in form, but larger. Beautifully striped and splashed with red on a yellow ground.

Domine—Large size, flat; striped with red; flesh white, juicy, firm, mild, sub-acid, sprightly; pleasant flavor. Keeps till midwinter.

Grimes' Golden—Medium to large size; rich golden yellow, flesh same color, juicy, crisp, tender and of highest quality. Should be gathered before turning yellow and put in a cool place, and will often keep until February. December to February.

Gano—A seedling of the Ben Davis, but is much superior to that variety, having all of its good qualities. Fruit large, finely colored, even in size and good quality. February to May.

Grindstone—An old standard sort, and needs no description.

Hubbardston Nonesuch—Large, striped yellow and red; tender, juicy and fine; strong grower and good bearer. November to May.

Huntsman's Favorite—Originated in Missouri; very large; golden yellow, with bright red cheek; nearly sweet, fine flavor, very aromatic; one of the best and highest selling market apples; tree very healthy and moderately productive; vigorous. November to January.

Ingram—Seedling of Rawles Jennett, originated in Missouri. Fruit about medium size, dark and light red in stripes, with bloom; flesh yellowish white, firm, crisp, very mild sub-acid, aromatic flavor.

Iowa Blush—Medium in size, roundish, conical, whitish, with red cheek; quality fine, tart; tree vigorous and hardy on the prairies. November to January.

Jonathan—Perfectly hardy and is productive in all soils. Fruit of medium size, very regularly formed. Skin thin and smooth; yellow ground almost covered with lively red stripes, deepening into dark red in the sun. Flesh white, very tender and juicy, with a vinous flavor. October to January.

Jacob's Sweet—A large and exceedingly showy fruit. Clear, rich yellow, deeply shaded with brilliant carmine; flesh crisp, fine grained and of best quality. Also a remarkably good keeper, remaining in good condition until June.

King—Large, handsome; striped red and yellow; productive. November to March.

Loy—Origin, Missouri. In size as large as the Ben Davis, resembles Willow Twig in form; color a beautiful red on yellow ground, deepening into a rich bronze, or russet, with marblings, minute dots; flesh fine, rich yellow, juicy. December to January.

Lawver—(Delaware Red Winter). Large, roundish, flat; mild sub-acid; very heavy and hard; beautiful dark red. December to May.

Lankford Seedling—Medium, to large yellow, red striped; good keeper; excellent quality, juicy. December to February.

Lansingburg—Tree upright, spreading and productive; fruit medium, roundish, oblate, yellow, largely overspread with grayish red, flesh firm, mild sub-acid; good. January to June.

Longfield—Highly valuable for cold climates and exposed sections. The fruit is white, tender, fine and juicy, sprightly sub-acid, and keeps from December to April.

Limbortwig—Medium, dull rusty red; flesh yellow, firm, sub-acid, very good. Tree thrifty, but open grower. Keeps well.

Minkler—Fruit medium, roundish, oblate, pale greenish yellow, striped and splashed with two shades of red, flesh yellowish, compact, moderately juicy, mild, pleasant, sub-acid; January to April.

Mammoth Black Twig—Originated in Arkansas. Seeding of the Winesap which it resembles, but it is superior in many ways. Large, deep red, sub-acid.

Missouri Pippin—Large, oblong, bright red with dark red stripes; fair quality, an early and immense bearer. December to April.

Milam—Small; red, slender and tall grower.

Mann—Fruit medium to large, roundish, oblate, skin deep yellow when fully ripe, flesh yellowish, juicy, mild, pleasant, sub-acid. April and May.

Northern Spy—Large; striped, flesh white, mild and tender and slightly sub-acid, with a rich delicious flavor. November to February.

Northwestern Greening—A Wisconsin seedling; has stood the most trying tests and found to be equal to Wealthy in point of hardness, but superior in fruit and keeping qualities; fruit large, smooth, greenish yellow; flesh fine grained, juicy, firm, good quality, thoroughly tested. January to April.

Newtown Pippin—One of the very best apples as to quality; very juicy, crisp and highly delicious flavor; fine keeper. December to May.

Nero—A seedling of the Romanite, which it excels in every way. A valuable Winter apple, long keeper, large and beautiful; none better for Middle and Southern States. December to April.

Paradise Winter Sweet—Large, regularly formed, roundish; skin fair and smooth, dull green when picked, with a brownish blush; flesh white, fine grained, juicy, sweet, sprightly and good; productive. November to February.

Pewaukee—Medium to large, roundish, somewhat flattened; bright yellow, streaked and spotted with dark red; flesh white, tender, juicy and sub-acid; a seedling from Duchess. December and January.

Peck's Pleasant—Medium to large; waxen yellow, with blush cheek; resembles the Newtown Pippin; flesh yellow, fine grained, crisp and brittle. December to March.

Pound Sweet—Fruit of large size; greenish yellow, uniformly fair, smooth and marketable.

Rambo—Size medium, oblate, skin smooth, yellowish white in the shade, streaked and marbled

with pale yellow and red in the sun and speckled with large, rough dots; very tender, rich, mild, sub-acid, very good. Tree vigorous, tender in some localities.

Rome Beauty—Large, yellow, striped and mixed with light red; flesh yellow, juicy, crisp and sub-acid. November to January.

Rolfe—Originated in Maine. The flesh is slightly yellow, crisp, juicy, slightly sub-acid; splendid for cooking and good for eating. Season, November to February.

Red Romanite or Carthouse—On good soil the fruit is fair and of good size, and has the good property of holding on to the trees until late in the season.

Roxbury Russet—Rather above medium size, roundish, greenish or yellow russet. Flesh greenish white, rather granular, with a good sub-acid flavor, productive. November to February.

Rawle's Janet—(Never Fail). Medium, roundish, ovate, greenish yellow, striped with red; crisp, rich and juicy. January to May.

Roman Stem—Fruit medium; whitish yellow, splashed with russet; flesh tender, juicy, rich, musky flavor; fine dessert apple. November and December.

Rhode Island Greening—Large, roundish, oblate, skin green, becoming a greenish yellow when ripe. Flesh yellow, fine grained, tender, juicy, and rich acid flavor. October to December.

Scott's Winter—From Vermont. Vigorous grower, hardy as Wealthy, color bright red; flesh white, with some stains of red; crisp, spicy and of a brisk acidity. A long keeper, being at its best in April or May.

Smith's Cider—Rather large, greenish white, striped with red; flesh tender, juicy with a mild sub-acid flavor. December to February.

Sutton's Beauty—Origin, Massachusetts. Fruit medium to large, roundish, handsome, waxen in appearance. Color yellow, beautifully striped with red. Flesh tender, white, juicy and sub-acid. A remarkably long keeper. November to April.

Stark—Large, roundish; golden green, with crimson shadings; flesh yellow, moderately juicy, mild, sub-acid. The tree makes a strong growth, bears early and in abundance. December to May.

Salem—Flesh whitish yellow, half fine, tender, mild, slightly aromatic, very good. January to May.

Spitzenburgh Esopus—Medium to large; deep red; flesh yellow, crisp, sub-acid, high flavor. November to April.

Swaar—Fruit medium size, yellow, tender, rich and spicy; one of the best and very productive. November to May.

Shackleford—Origin, Missouri. Large, highly colored and finely flavored; choice cookers and good keepers. December to May.

Tallman's Sweet—Medium size, pale yellow, tinged with red; flesh rich and of first quality and a good cooker. December to April.

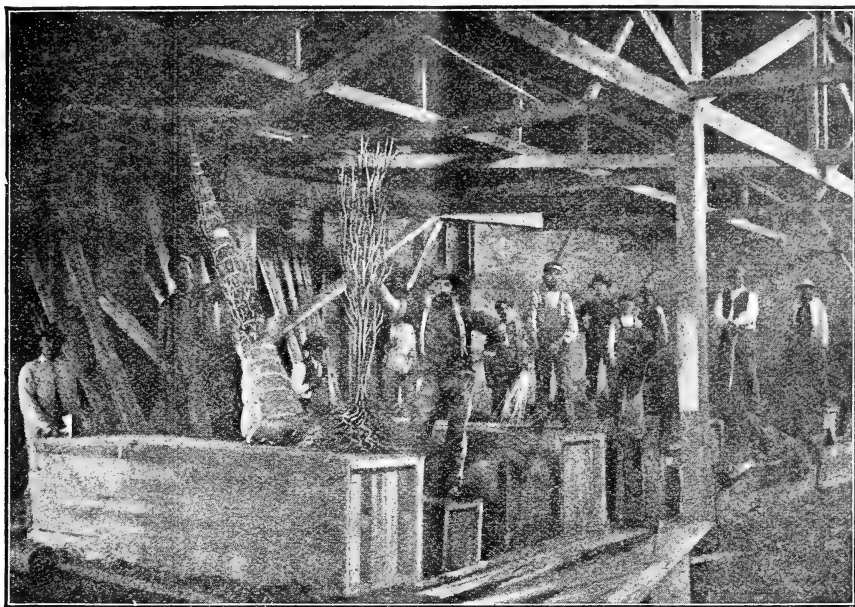
Winter Banana—New, excellent. Fruit large size, perfect in form, golden yellow, and beautifully shaded and marbled with bright crimson red. Flesh lemon yellow, fine grained, sub-acid, rich, aromatic flavor, and of the highest quality. A good keeper. November to May.

W. W. Pearman—Large, oblong, skin yellowish, flesh yellow with a pleasant sub-acid flavor, crisp and juicy, productive. January to April.

Walbridge—Medium size, striped with red, handsome and of excellent quality; vigorous grower and productive. December to January.

White Pippin—Large, greenish white, pale yellow at maturity; tender, juicy, crisp and rich flavored; tree thrifty, upright and regular and good bearer. December to March.

Willow Twig—Fruit medium size, roundish, slightly conical, somewhat oblate, light yellow, shaded and marbled with dull red, and sprinkled with numerous russet dots; flesh yellowish green, not very tender, pleasant sub-acid; good; valuable for late keeping.



"CAREFUL PACKERS."

Our men have had years of experience, and we try to have each man to pride himself to see who can do up the best package in the best manner that will reach the customer satisfactorily, so much so we offer premiums to the one that is most successful in this direction. Our packing house is well equipped with water supply, trees are dipped in mud or grout, roots are carefully packed, bales are securely wrapped, boxes carefully nailed and strapped and are pushed directly on rollers from the packing house to the car; no hauling is required, and hence no exposure to the stock.

Wealthy—A most valuable apple of fine size, appearance and quality; whitish yellow ground, shaded with deep rich crimson in the sun; flesh white, fine grained, tender, juicy, vinous and sub-acid.

Wolf River—Origin, Wisconsin. Fruit large, greenish yellow, shaded with red or crimson; flesh white, half tender, juicy, pleasant, mild sub-acid, with a peculiar spicy flavor. January and February.

Stayman Winesap—Medium to large, oblate, conical; greenish yellow, mostly covered and indistinctly splashed and mixed with dull dark red with medium numerous gray dots; flesh yellow, firm ten-

der, juicy, mild sub-acid, aromatic; quality best. Another seedling of Winesap, originated in Kansas.

York Imperial—The best of all the list. Medium size, oval, angular; skin greenish yellow, nearly covered with bright red, flesh crisp, tender and juicy, aromatic; an enormous bearer, and hangs well on the tree; it is also a good keeper, retaining its flavor to the last. We cannot say too much in favor of this apple. All things considered, it is scarcely second to any now grown as a profitable orchard variety. Be sure to include this in every collection. December to April.

Also, **Chase's Jelly**, **Detroit Red**, **Cole**, **Clark's Orange**, **Fay's**, **Hibernal**, **Price's Sweet**, **White Blush**.

CRAB APPLES

A few years ago Crab Apples were regarded fit only for cider, preserves and jelly, but there are varieties now that command a good price on the market for dessert purposes. Besides being useful, they are also very ornamental when in bloom and also when loaded with their highly colored fruit.

Transcendent Crab—Fruit large for its class; golden yellow, with a beautiful, rich crimson cheek; when ripe the red or crimson nearly covers the fruit; flesh creamy yellow, crisp, sub-acid, pleasant and agreeable. This is truly a beautiful fruit; tree a rapid grower and productive. September.

Whitney—Large, early, beautiful; fine for dessert or cooking. Tree hardy and free from blight; immensely productive. A great acquisition.

Martha—A seedling of Duchess of Oldenburg, which originated in Minnesota. Earlier than the Transcendent; very ornamental as well as a fine fruit; bears in profusion every year. September and October.

Montreal Beauty—Large size of its class; yellow and rich red; flesh rich, firm, acid. September and October.

Hyslop—Large, deep crimson; produces in clusters. Very popular and one of the most beautiful of crabs. Good for culinary uses and for cider. October to January.

White Arctic—Clear, transparent white. Medium size. August.

Gen'l Grant—Tree a vigorous and upright grower, fruit large, red to very dark red; flesh white, tender, mild sub-acid, excellent for dessert and one of the best crabs yet introduced. October.

THE PEAR

The growing of this valuable fruit for both home and market purposes cannot be too strongly urged. It far exceeds the apple in its melting, juicy texture, rich refined flavor, and the range of varieties is such that by a judicious selection, the ripening season beginning in July can be continued in succession into Winter, and some sorts may be kept until March or April. Many of the varieties begin to bear in from four to six years after planting, but a variety like Kieffer will produce fruit as soon as the dwarf pear, which is usually two or three years after transplanting. There is an opening for the intelligent pear grower in many parts of the United States. Pears can be grown nearly as cheap per barrel as apples and they usually sell twice as high; although little attention has been given to pear growing, and for these reasons, and others, the man who makes a special study of pear culture, and who goes into pear growing intelligently, has an opportunity for success.

Soil—The Pear will adapt itself to a great variety of soils, though it thrives best on rather deep clay loam, still it should not be too sticky; next to this, gravelly loam is most desirable. A light sandy soil is the least desirable of any, yet Pears can be grown on sandy soil.

Ripen—In order to retain the rich and best flavor the fruit should be ripened in the house as follows: Gather Summer Pears at least ten days before they are ripe, Autumn Pears at least two weeks and Winter varieties as soon as the leaves begin to fall.

Price of General List of Pears

	Each.	Dozen.	Hundred.
First-Class, extra, 6 to 7 feet - - -	\$0.30	\$3.00	\$20.00
First-Class, 5 to 7 feet - - - - -	.25	2.50	17.50
First-Class, 5 to 6 feet - - - - -	.20	2.00	15.00
First-Class, 4 to 5 feet - - - - -	.15	1.50	12.00
Dwarfs, 4 to 5 feet - - - - -	.15	1.50	12.00
Dwarfs, 3 to 4 feet - - - - -	.12	1.25	10.00

Boxed and baled free at these prices.

Duchess, Seckel, Mannings, Sheldon, Bell Lucrative, Flemish Beauty, Clapp's Favorite, Wilder and Bartlett in Dwarfs.

SUMMER PEARS

Bartlett—This is the most popular Summer pear, both for home use and market, that the world has ever known. It comes into bearing at an early age, and bears enormous crops of large and handsome fruit, juicy, buttery and melting, with a rich, fine flavor. A delicious eating pear and makes the finest or canned fruit. The Bartlett may be picked before it has attained its full size, and it will ripen and color beautifully and may be of good quality; however, it should always be picked before it is fully ripe.

Clapp's Favorite—Large, handsome, delicious; fruit when ripe marbled with dull red in the sun; fine grained, juicy, melting, rich and sweet. Good grower and productive; a splendid hardy bearer.

Koonce—Originated in Illinois. It is exceedingly early. Most early pears rot at the core and do not ship well, but Koonce is an excellent shipper; it can be picked green and will color up well in a few days. Koonce is a vigorous grower, free from blight, heavy and productive and an annual bearer.

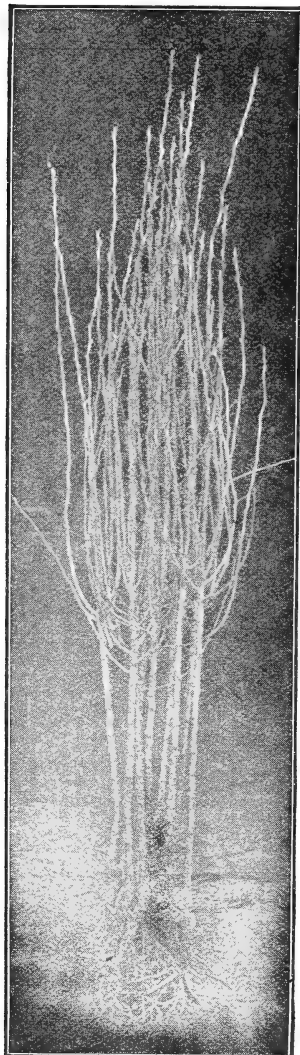
Lawson—A healthy grower, free from blight, very productive, medium to large, some specimens measuring nine inches in circumference; beautiful red color on yellow ground, remarkably attractive and handsome; flesh crisp, juicy and pleasant, firm and a good shipper; very early ripening. Middle of July.

Manning's (Manning's Elizabeth)—Fruit small; yellow, with a lively red cheek, flesh white, juicy and very melting, sweet and sprightly. Tree hardy and exceedingly productive. We regard this as one of the most valuable early dessert pears, and should be in every collection. Season, August. Only in dwarfs.

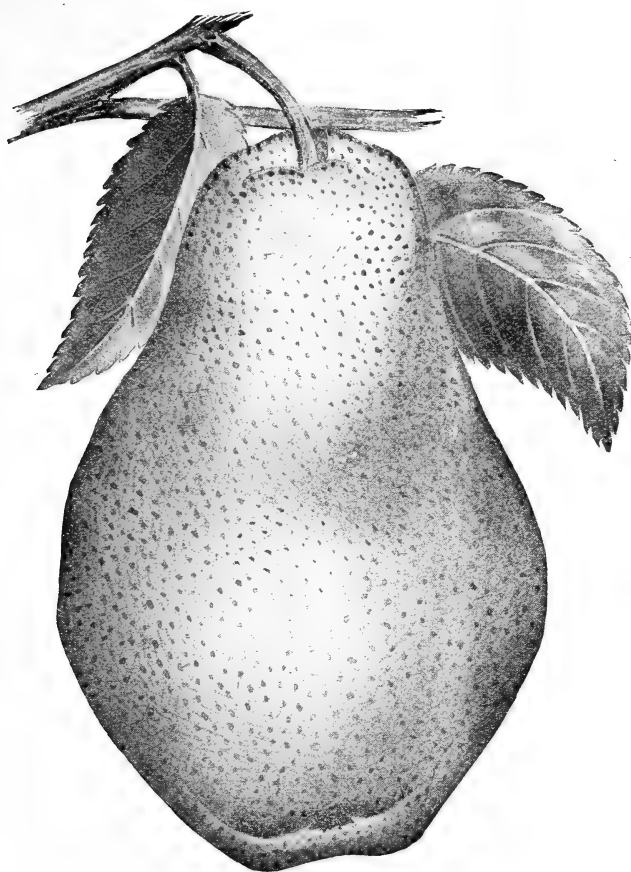
Seckel—Small, skin brownish green at first, becoming dull yellowish brown, with a lively russet red cheek; flesh whitish, buttery, very juicy and melting, with a peculiarly rich spicy flavor and aroma. This variety is pronounced by good judges the richest and most exquisitely flavored pear known. August and September.

Wilder—Small to medium, pyriform, smooth; pale yellow, with deep red cheek, fine grained, tender, rich, sub-acid; does not rot at the core; a good shipper and bears well. Early in August. Only in dwarfs.

Tyson—Medium size; bright yellow; cheek shaded with reddish brown, buttery, very melting; flavor nearly sweet, aromatic, excellent. Vigorous. August.



TWO-YEAR BARTLETTS
(See fruit on opposite page)



BARTLETT

Krull—A native Missouri seedling. Keeps until April in barrels like apples. Lemon yellow, with a delicate bloom, giving it a rich appearance; skin thick and strong; flesh firm until fully ripe, when it becomes juicy, melting, rich and sweet.

Barseckle—It is a cross between Bartlett and Seckel, hence the name. In size it is a little smaller than Bartlett and ripens a little later than Bartlett. The color is pale green. The flesh is fine grained, white, very melting and juicy, and in

quality unmistakably the best. It is not as sweet as Seckel, but more vinous, and is preferred by many in quality to Seckel. The trees are vigorous upright growers.

Duchess—(Duchess d'Angouleme)—Very large; dull; greenish yellow, streaked and spotted with russet; flesh white, buttery and very juicy, with a rich and very excellent flavor. The large size and fine appearance of this fruit makes it a general favorite. September to November. Only in dwarfs.

AUTUMN PEARS

Flemish Beauty—A large, melting, sweet pear. Tree vigorous, very hardy; bears early and abundantly, and succeeds well in nearly all parts of the country. A most valuable variety for general use and market, fruit large, surface a little rough, the ground pale yellow, covered with marblings and patches of light russet, becoming reddish brown at maturity on sunny side. Fine shipper and sells well. September and October.

Sheldon—Medium size; yellowish or greenish russet, with a richly shaded cheek; flesh a little coarse, melting, juicy, with a very brisk, vinous, highly perfumed flavor; productive. October.

Le Conte—Very vigorous grower with luxuriant foliage; fruit very large, greenish yellow, smooth and handsome, juicy, firm quality, excellent for evaporating or canning, a good shipper, very productive and profitable.

Belle Lucrative—Large; melting and sweet; a fine upright grower, and bears early and abundantly. September and October.

WINTER PEARS

Garber—Is kin and very much like the Kieffer, but ripens two or three weeks earlier; yellow as an orange; immensely productive and bears in three years from the nursery. Free from blight. October to December.

Vicar—Large, long; not always good quality, but desirable on account of its productiveness.

Rhode Island, October 20, 1905.

Gentlemen:—I purchased some pear and plum trees and some grape vines of you last Spring, and wish to say that I am very much pleased with them. They were well rooted and have all lived and made a fine growth this season. If I should need more, will know where to purchase them.

Jos. C. Whitman.

Ohio, October 27, 1905.

Dear Sirs:—I am glad to state that the goods arrived safely and I am very much pleased with the entire lot.

Herman Siegwarth.

Connecticut, April 17, 1905.

Dear Sirs:—The plants arrived all right; they are the finest plants I ever bought. Thanking you for your prompt attention to my order, I remain,

Oscar G. Guston.

Rhode Island, October 17, 1905.

Gentlemen:—The one thousand strawberry plants I purchased of you last Spring arrived in first-class condition and all are living and vigorous and healthy, and am very well pleased with them.

B. C. Calderwood.

Ohio, October 25, 1905.

Dear Sirs:—The trees are here all right. I did not get them until a week after I got the bill of lading. Oh, I opened that bale with gratification and delight. I am well pleased with the trees. Accept thanks.

Christiana Stahl.

Maryland, November 2, 1905.

Dear Sirs:—I received the trees all in good condition and appreciate the two nice apple trees ever so much.

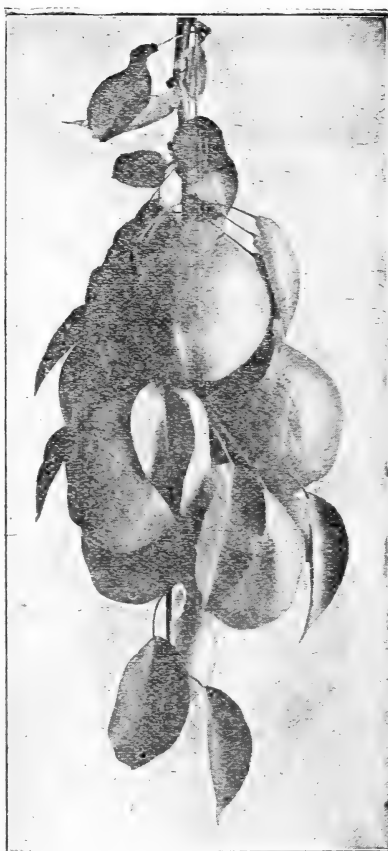
Miss Mabel E. Waller.

Price of Kieffer Pear Trees

First-Class.		Each.	Doz.	100.	1000.
XXXX, 7	to 8 ft., 2-year,	\$0.30	\$3.00	\$18.00	\$150.00
XXX, 6	to 7 ft., 2-year,	.25	2.50	15.00	140.00
XX, 5	to 6 ft., 2-year,	.20	2.00	12.00	110.00
X, 4	to 6 ft., 2-year,	.15	1.80	10.00	90.00
	3½ to 5 ft., 2-year,	.12	1.25	9.00	80.00
	3 to 4 ft., 2-year,	.10	1.00	8.00	70.00
	2 to 3 ft., 1-year,	.08	.75	7.00	60.00

Kieffer—Commences to bear the second, if not the first season, after transplanting, with so vigorous a constitution that it very rarely if ever blights. Many of our trees four years after planting have yielded as many as three bushels of perfect fruit. For erect, symmetrical, vigorous growth, early bearing, productiveness, time of maturity, keeping qualities, freedom from insects, fungi and blight, handsome appearance and excellent canning qualities, it stands pre-eminently the most desirable commercial pear extant. It has justly and appropriately been termed The Business Pear, as it has resulted in more business and profit to the grower than any other pear, in keeping and delicious qualities, comparing favorably with the apple and other mid-winter luxuries of fruit trees of the temperate zone. A seedling of Chinese Sand Pear, supposed to have been crossed with Bartlett. Fruit large to very large, skin yellow with a light vermillion cheek, flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma, good quality. It is unfortunate that the merits of this fruit have been underestimated from the haste in which it is hurried to market in an immature condition, and often before it has attained the proper size. When allowed to hang upon the trees until the beginning of October and then carefully ripened in a cool, dark room, there are few pears which are more attractive. In point of quality it combines extreme juiciness with a sprightly sub-acid flavor and the peculiar aroma of the Bartlett. It is then an excellent dessert fruit. Excellent for all uses. Some praise it very highly, while others do not think so much of it, but the fact that the large fruit growers are planting whole orchards of it proves it to be a profitable variety. Its large and handsome appearance cause it to sell readily in market. It is apt to overbear, which makes the fruit small, and in order to prevent this the fruit should be thinned. One of the comforts of Winter and can be kept until April; cannot praise this valuable fruit too much.

Pollinization—In established orchards of Kieffer that are not fruiting satisfactorily, we would suggest planting some other varieties among them at a distance of every fifth row, and as it is important to have a variety that blooms early in the season, and to get immediate benefit, it should be a variety that blooms young. The Garber and Le Conte appear to be admirably adapted to this purpose.



BUNCH OF KIEFFER PEARS

Six Pears on one limb, 12 inches long

From this tree, 5 years old, 12 ½-bushel baskets of fine specimen Pears were picked this season.



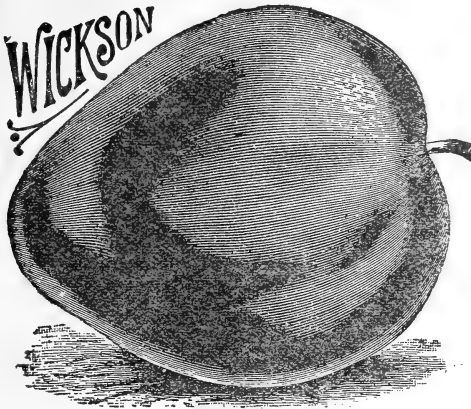
CULTIVATING KIEFFER PEARS

Maryland, Oct. 24, 1905.
Gentlemen:—I received the trees all O. K. and must say they are certainly healthy looking trees. Thanking you kindly for same.
A. Hoffman.

Pennsylvania, April 29, 1905.
Gentlemen:—I received my trees on Tuesday, the 25th, and are in good condition, also some extra trees, which I thank you for so doing.
Chas. A. Andrews.

Maryland, Oct. 10, 1905.
Gentlemen:—The trees which I purchased of you were very satisfactory, but am not in the market at present for anything in your line, but will give you my order when I am in need of such. Thanking you for past favors, I remain,
H. C. Burroughs.

THE PLUM



The Plum delights in rich soil. The trees can be planted much closer together than other fruit trees, yet in field culture it is not best to crowd any kind of fruit, but in gardens Plums will fruit well when planted only ten feet apart. Plum trees bear at a very early age, and the yield from them is surprising. It will also succeed in rich, sandy soil. The trees are pruned in same way as apple trees are when planted. It is generally advisable to start the tops as low as possible. Plums can be grown very profitably in the hennery, as the hen destroys the curculio which hides under the trees.

Price of General List of Plums

PRICE OF PLUMS ON PLUM ROOTS.

	Each.	Dozen.	Hundred.
Heavy, first-class, 4 to 5 feet	\$0.30	\$3.00	\$20.00
Medium, 3 to 4 feet	.25	2.50	15.00
Light, 2 to 3 feet	.20	2.00	10.00

DESCRIPTION

Wickson—Originated by Luther Burbank, of California, who says: "This variety stands pre-eminent among the many thousand Japan varieties I have fruited." Tree an upright strong grower with narrow leaves; productive. Fruit largest of the Japans, handsome; deep maroon red, firm, a long keeper and fine shipper; flesh dull yellow, meaty, of good quality. Has been fruited past two seasons in Western New York; large orchardists there are so favorably impressed they are planting it by the thousand, September.

Lombard—Medium size, oval, violet red, flesh yellow, juicy and pleasant. A great bearer and peculiarly adapted to light soils. Tree vigorous and hardy, succeeds when most other varieties fail. Last of August.

Prunus Simoni (Apricot Plum)—A distinct species from China. Growth erect; flowers small, white, appearing early in the Spring; fruit large, flattened, of the size and appearance of a nectarine, and of a brick red color; flesh yellow, with a peculiar aromatic flavor.

Climax—Fruit heart-shaped, as large as the Wickson, and more highly colored. Delicious. Ripe a month before Wickson (latter part of June in middle Georgia.) Productive as the Burbank, about four times as large, two or three weeks earlier, and much more richly colored.

German Prune—A valuable plum, of fair quality for the table, but most esteemed for drying and preserving; fruit long, oval; skin purple, with a thick blue bloom; flesh firm, green, sweet and pleasant, separates from the stone.

Shipper's Pride—Fruit large, dark purple; flesh firm and of excellent quality; ripens from September 1 to 15.

Shropshire Damson—An improvement on the common Damson, being of the largest size of its class; dark purple; highly esteemed for preserving; tree vigorous and enormously productive. September.

Ogon—Trees very vigorous and quite hardy. Fruit large, roundish; bright golden yellow, with faint bloom, flesh firm, rich, sweet and dry; free-

stone. An excellent variety for canning; one of the earliest. Late July.

Red June—A vigorous, hard, upright, spreading tree, as productive as Abundance; fruit medium to large; deep vermilion red, with handsome bloom, very showy; flesh light lemon yellow, slightly subacid, of good pleasant quality, half cling, pit small. Ripens a few days after Willard and is best in quality of any of the early varieties. August 1st.

Abundance—The fruit is very large, showy and beautiful, amber colored, turning to a rich bright cherry, with a decided white bloom and highly perfumed; flesh light yellow, exceedingly juicy and tender and delicious. August.

Burbank—Of the many varieties introduced from Japan, the Burbank is the most promising, its flavor being the best. The trees are universally vigorous and have strong branches, and begin to bear usually when two years old. The skin of the fruit is thick and almost curculio proof. An admirable shipper. August and September.

Satsuma—Large; skin dark purplish red, mottled with blush bloom. Shape globular or sharp point; flesh firm, juicy, dark red and well flavored; quality very good; pit small. Tree very vigorous. September.

Wild Goose—Medium size; oblong; bright vermilion red; juicy, sweet, of good quality; cling; productive, and nearly proof against the curculio. July.

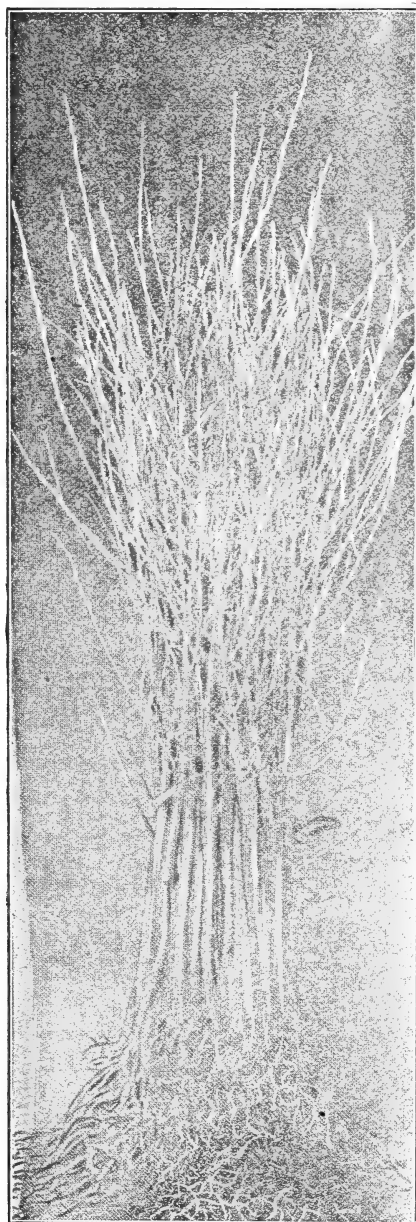
Willard—Medium size, round, not pointed; color dark, cleared, with minute yellow dots, yellow fleshed, sweet and of fair quality.

APRICOT

Harris—Fruit uniformly large, about the size of the Orleans plum; oval in shape; color bright yellow, with red blush. Quality the best; very juicy and rich. Ripening about July 20th and very productive. It is as hardy as any apricot known. Same price as plums

CHERRIES

The Cherry succeeds on most soils and in nearly all localities throughout this country, but attains its greatest perfection upon those of a light, gravelly or sandy nature, provided they are in good condition.



BUNCH OF TWO-YEAR CHERRY TREES

Price of Cherry Trees

	Each.	Doz.	100.	1000.
First-Class, 5 to 6 feet,	\$0.35	\$3.50	\$25.00	\$200.00
First-Class, 4 to 5 feet,	.30	3.00	20.00	150.00
First-Class, 3 to 4 feet,	.25	2.50	15.00	100.00

Only have Early Richmond and Montmorency to offer in 1000 lots.

HEART AND BIGGARREAU SWEET

Black Tartarian—Very large; bright, purplish black; half tender, juicy, very rich, excellent flavor; productive; free. First to middle of July.

Napoleon—Of fine appearance and the very largest size; yellow and amber, with bright red blush; flesh firm, juicy, delicious. Profitable for market; finds a ready sale both for canning and dessert. Forms a grand tree that ripens its heavy crops in July.

Gov. Wood—One of the best cherries; very large; light yellow, marbled with red; juicy, rich and delicious. Tree healthy and a great bearer. Hangs well on the tree; vigorous. Last of June.

Windsor—Fruit large; liver-colored; flesh firm and of fine quality; tree very hardy; a valuable late variety. July.

Yellow Spanish (Biggarreau or Grafton)—Very large, often an inch in diameter; pale yellow, with a handsome light red cheek next to the sun; flesh firm, with a fine rich flavor. A general favorite. June.

Boxing and Bailing Free at Catalogue Prices

DUKE AND MORELLO SOUR

Early Richmond (Kentish, Virginia, May)—Medium size; dark red; melting, juicy, sprightly acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries, is unsurpassed for cooking purposes and exceedingly productive. June.

Large Montmorency—A popular market variety; good for all purposes. Vigorous grower, very productive. Fruit large; light red; ten days later than Early Richmond. Last of June.

Baldwin—Fruit very large; almost round; dark red, slightly sub-acid; the sweetest and richest of the Morello type. Remarkable for earliness, quality, vigor, hardiness and productiveness. Particularly profitable in the West. June.

May Duke—Large; dark red, juicy, rich; a superior and productive old sort. June.

English Morello—Large; dark, purplish red; very juicy, rich and acid; a remarkably productive sort, ripening at the end of the cherry season. This must not be confounded with the old "Common Morello," which is of very little value. First of August.

Late Duke—Large; light red; late and fine. Tree a strong, upright grower. Last of July.

Belle de Choisy—Medium; round, amber color, shaded with red; flesh very tender and finely flavored. Tree rather upright, but vigorous. Last of June.

Dye House—Fruit medium; skin bright red; flesh soft, juicy, tender, rather rich, sprightly sub-acid. Very productive, ripening a week before Early Richmond. June.

THE QUINCE

The Quince is a well-known hardy tree of small size, crooked branches and a spreading bushy head. It seems to be at home along the seashore, where the roots can penetrate living salt water. While it does well in nearly every soil, it will respond to a liberal dressing of manure each year. We also recommend about a quart of salt around the root of each tree. The fruit is very valuable for home and market and for canning, preserving and flavoring other fruits.

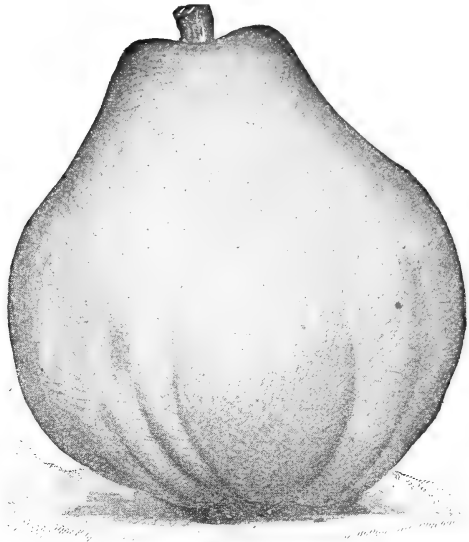
Missouri Mammoth—The largest quince in cultivation. Brought into notice in the vicinity of Kansas City, Mo., where it is fruited extensively, and is attracting great attention on account of its being large in size, perfect in shape; very rich and aromatic, tree vigorous, productive, an early bearer and free from blight.

Champion—A prolific and constant bearer, fruit averaging larger than Orange, more oval in shape, quality equally as fine, bears extremely young, producing fine fruit on two-year trees in nursery row; can be kept in good condition until January. Tree is vigorous grower and prolific bearer; one of the best for sections not subject to early frosts.

Apple or Orange—Large, roundish; bright golden yellow; cooks tender and is of very excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves or flavorings; very productive; the most popular and extensively cultivated variety. October.

PRICE OF QUINCES

40c. each; \$4.00 per dozen; \$30.00 per hundred.



MISSOURI MAMMOTH—HALF SIZE

CURRENTS

We do not think the value of this fruit can be overestimated. For every reason it should be plentiful in every pantry. They should be planted in good deep soil, in a cool location, and manured very heavily. Plant 4 by 5 feet, work like raspberries, keep the soil moist and free from weeds, and mulch with manure; if the best quality of fruit is desired, they should be pruned every year and all old wood cut from them, keep them thinned out so that air can freely pass through them. Currant worms can be destroyed by using hellebore; dissolve one ounce in three gallons of water, and apply with a syringe or small sprinkling can. This can be done with very little expense if performed at the right time.

White Grape—Very large; yellowish white, sweet or very mild acid, excellent quality and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts. Very distinct from White Dutch, having a low, spreading habit and dark green foliage. Very productive.

La Versailles—Very large; red; bunch long, of great beauty and excellent quality; one of the finest and best.

Cherry—Very large; deep red; rather acid; bunches short. Plants erect, stout, vigorous and very productive.

Fay's Prolific—Color deep red; great bearer; stems longer than Cherry, and berries hold their size to the end of the stem better. Quality first-class; not quite so acid as Cherry; the best of all the red currants.

Lee's Prolific—A new black English production of great value. The fruit is large and of superior quality; the bush is a vigorous grower and enormously productive.

Black Champion—Bunches are very large and the flavor of the fruit particularly delicious; it hangs long on the bushes.

PRICE OF CURRENTS

10c. each; \$1.00 dozen; \$5.00 hundred; \$40.00 thousand



FAY'S NEW PROLIFIC

GRAPES (TWO-YEAR VINES)

The history of the Grape is almost as old as that of man. Vineyards were extensively planted before orchards or collection of other fruit trees were at all common, and today it is one of the most highly appreciated fruits. In its flavor it is hardly surpassed by any other fruit in delicacy and richness, and few or none are more beautiful in the dessert. Any person having a lot of ground, ever so small, either in country or city, can find room for from one-half to one dozen or more Grape Vines. They can be trained up the side of any building or over a garden fence, but the best and cheapest way to grow them, either in small or large quantities, is on the wire trellis.

The soil should be naturally dry, or artificially drained. Grapes will not thrive on low, wet soils, but succeed best on high dry ground, having a free circulation of air which helps guard against diseases of the vines, mildew, rot, etc., with enough slope to carry off the surplus water; good success, however, may be obtained in favorable climates, even on low land, when the soil is dry. In northern latitudes, away from large bodies of fresh water, an eastern or southern exposure is preferable. Near a large river or lake, an exposure facing the water is most desirable.

BLACK VARIETIES

McPike—This grand new variety was originated in Southern Illinois. The McPike is a seedling of the Wordon and partakes of all the good qualities of the Concord and Wordon to a marked degree. Perfectly hardy, with a leaf unprecedented, it is earlier than the Concord; bunches large, even and compact; berries even in size, covered with a beautiful bloom, blue-black in color, ripens uniformly and has generally the appearance of the Wordon. The berries are of mammoth size, being three inches in circumference and of superb quality; by far the best grape grown. One berry measured 3 3-5 inches. The grape is almost perfection. Price 50c. each.

Campbell's Early—It is strong, hardy vigorous growth; thick, heavy, perfectly healthy foliage. It is, both as to cluster and berry, of large size, of a glossy color, with a beautiful blue bloom, pulp sweet and juicy, free from foxiness, seeds small, few in number and part readily from the pulp; good keeper. Middle August. Price 25c. each.

Moore's Early—A large black grape of the Concord type, the entire crop ripening before the Concord, bunch medium, berries large with blue bloom, flesh pulpy, of medium quality, vine hardy, moderately productive, better as it attains age. Planted extensively as a market sort. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

Champion or Tallman—Vine a strong, vigorous grower, healthy, hardy and productive; bunch large, berries large, black, quality poor, but profitable as a market grape because of its extreme earliness. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

Concord—Early, most popular grape on the market and deservedly so; bunch large, shouldered, compact, berries large, covered with a rich bloom, skin tender, but sufficiently firm to carry well to distant markets, flesh juicy and sweet pulp, tender; vine a strong grower, very hardy, healthy and productive. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen; \$3.50 per 100; \$30 per 1000.

RED VARIETIES.

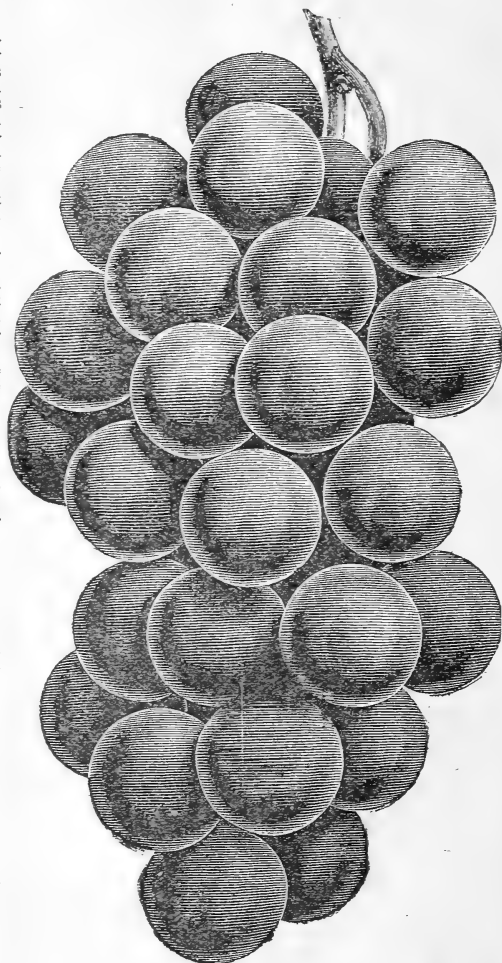
Wyoming—Vine very hardy, healthy and robust, with thick leathery foliage, color of berry similar to Delaware, but brighter, being one of the most beautiful of the amber or red grapes, and in size nearly double that of the Delaware; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, with a strong native aroma. Ripens before Delaware. The early red market variety. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen; \$4.00 per hundred.

Delaware—Red. Bunch small, compact, sometimes shouldered; berries small; skin thin, but firm; flesh juicy, very sweet and refreshing, of best quality for both table and wine; ripens with Concord or a little before. Vine hardy, productive, a moderate grower; requires rich soil and good culture. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

Agawam—(Rogers' Hybrid No. 15). Red or maroon color. Bunches usually loose, shouldered, berries large; skin thick, fleshy, pulpy, meaty, juicy, of a rich, peculiar aromatic flavor; ripens about with Concord; a good keeper. Vine a strong, rank grower, hardy and productive; should be pruned, leaving long canes. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

WHITE VARIETIES

Niagara—Occupies the same position among the white varieties as Concord among the black, the leading profitable market sort. Bunch and berry large, greenish white, changing to a pale yellow, when fully ripe. Skin thin, but tough; quality much



McPIKE

like Concord. August. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen; \$4.00 per 100; \$35.00 per 1000.

Pocklington—Pale green, usually with a tinge of golden yellow where exposed to the sun; bunch large, very compact; berries very large, covered with a beautiful white bloom; flesh juicy, sweet, with considerable pulp. Foliage large, leathery, healthy. A seedling of Concord, ripening soon after it and considered its equal in quality. Vine is moderately good grower. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.



BABY RAMBLER

PRICE OF ROSES 35 CENTS EACH; \$3.00 PER DOZEN

HYBRID PERPETUAL

Madame Gabriel Luziet—For loveliness in color, fragrance, size and freedom of blooming qualities, this rose has no equal today. Pink, distinct, very large, cup-shaped, somewhat fragrant.

Margaret Dickson—Of magnificent form; white, with pale flesh centre; petals very large, shell-shaped, and of great substance; foliage very large, dark green.

Magna Charta—A splendid sort; bright, clear pink, flushed with violet crimson; very sweet; flower extra large, fine form; very double and full, a free bloomer. A hybrid China that is very fine early in the season.

Marchioness of Lorne—Flowers large; of an exceedingly rich and fulgent rose color, slightly shaded in centre with vivid carmine; very sweet.

Francois—Grows vigorously and blooms especially during Autumn; color clear pale rose; size medium.

Oakmont—Deep bright rose color, in the way of Paul Neyron, but blooms much more freely, delightfully scented; continues in bloom all Summer, and is one of the best varieties for very early Winter forcing.

MOSS ROSES

Blanche Moreau—Pure white; large, full, perfectly formed.

Princess Adelaide—A vigorous grower, pale rose of medium size and good form.

Crimson Globe—Rich, deep crimson.

Blanche Robert—Flowers pure white, large and full; buds very beautiful. A rampant grower, being almost as vigorous as a climber.

ROSES

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

In selecting a spot for a Rose bed do not choose one where they will be shaded by trees or buildings, as the Rose delights in an open, airy situation, with plenty of sunshine. Roses are very partial to a clay loam soil, but will do well in any ordinary soil if enriched with well-rotted barnyard manure. In preparing the bed dig it up thoroughly to the depth of twelve or fifteen inches, as Rose roots penetrate deep when they have a chance. In forming the beds do not elevate them above the level of the ground surrounding, as they will suffer less from drouth. After the plants have been set out, keep the soil loose to the depth of an inch or two by frequent stirrings. An occasional soaking with weak manure water is a great help to them.

The New Rose Baby Rambler

The flowers are borne in clusters, 30, 40 and 50 flowers to a cluster. They are in every way just like those of the Climbing Crimson Rambler, and are produced perpetually. We have closely watched this new Rose in our greenhouses since November, 1903, and they have never been without flowers from that time until the present day. We had a large bed in our grounds at Western Springs, and there the plants were constantly in bloom until November—even in the hottest weather. This is a remarkable record. We have grown thousands of varieties of Roses, but have never met one that possessed all these remarkable qualities combined.—VAUGHN SEED CO.

PRICES OF BABY RAMBLER

Strong growing plants from 2½-inch pots, 25c. each; 12 for \$2.50, postpaid by mail; 100 by express, \$18.00. Strong dormant two-year-old field-grown plants, \$1.00 each; 3 for \$2.60; 12 for \$10.00.

CLIMBING ROSES

Crimson Rambler (*Climbing Polyantha*)—A wonderful new rose from Japan, bearing immense trusses of deep crimson flowers, which hold their beautiful color a long time without fading. The plant is a very vigorous grower and thus makes a splendid climbing rose, though it may also be grown in bush or pillow form.

Climbing Jules Margottin—Carmine rose, fine in open flower and in bud; the best of all climbing sorts. It may be grown either as a pillar rose or by pruning kept in bush form; it should be in every collection;

Prairie Queen—Bright rosy red; large, compact and globular flower.

Baltimore Bell—Very double bluish white, in large clusters, completely enveloping the whole plant with bloom.

White Rambler—A worthy companion plant for Crimson Rambler. It is similar in habit of growth and form of flowers, perfectly hardy, and flowers in good size clusters. The pearly white flowers contrast nicely with those of Crimson Rambler, and make a beautiful display when planted with it.

Yellow Rambler—Really the only hard yellow climbing rose, and beautiful when in bloom, whether planted by itself or grouped with some other "Ramblers." Flowers light yellow, borne in clusters.

Pink Rambler—Resembles Crimson Rambler in every respect but color, which in this is clear pink. One of the most attractive of the set.

Dorothy Perkins—Flowers good size for this class, borne in clusters, full and double; color clear shell-pink, fragrant.



HEDGE PLANTS—CALIFORNIA PRIVET

(LIGUSTRUM OVALIFOLIUM)

Privet we consider the most popular of all hedge plants, and decidedly the finest and best of all for forming an ornamental hedge, its foliage being so abundant as to produce a wall of the deepest richest green. It can almost be called an evergreen, as its foliage is not shed until late in the Winter, and then only in an exposed position. We mention some of its merits: It is very hardy, easily and quickly pruned; it will grow almost anywhere; can be kept down to 18 inches, or you can let it grow, if a screen is required, to 15 feet high. You may have it narrow or wide.

Gentlemen: Your stock received in first-class shape and I am more than pleased with the California Privet.
Yours truly,
Rhode Island, April 8, 1905.
E. B. PARMENTER.

MANAGEMENT.—As a general rule of guidance, we offer the following brief hints on their management: After thoroughly working the soil of a strip at least 6 feet wide and as long as the hedge is to extend, open a trench through the middle of the strip, and with a careful person to hold and range the plants, let one or more of the assistants thoroughly pulverize and fill in the soil about the roots. Before setting, dip each plant in a thin puddle of mud, and place evergreens from 15 to 18 inches apart in the row; deciduous shrubs, including California Privet, should be but 9 inches apart.

Price of California Privet.

	Dozen.	Hundred.	Thousand.
2 to 3 feet	\$0.60	\$4.00	\$35.00
18 inches to 2 feet50	3.00	25.00
12 inches to 18 inches40	2.50	20.00

Catalpa-Speciosa—One of the most rapid growers. Valuable for timber, fence posts, railroad ties, etc., possessing wonderful durability. Large, heart-shaped downy leaves, and compound panicles of white flowers, tinged with violet and dotted with purple and yellow. Very ornamental and useful.

	Each.	Dozen.
3 to 4 feet	\$0.35	\$3.00

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES



Silver Maple.

Spruce, Norway—A lofty elegant tree of perfect pyramidal habit, remarkably elegant and rich; as it gets age, has fine graceful, pendulous branches. Is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular, and deservedly so, and should be largely planted. One of the best evergreens for hedges if properly trimmed yearly.

Delaware, April 12, 1905.

Dear Sirs: Received the Norway Spruce, O. K., and am pleased with its appearance. Have it set out.

Yours truly,

R. Graham.

Price of Norway Spruce

	Each.	Doz.	100.
2 to 3 feet - - - -	\$0.40	\$4.00	\$30.00
3 to 4 feet - - - -	.50	5.00	40.00
10 to 15 inches - - - -	.10	1.00	10.00

Walnut, Black—A native tree of large size majestic form, beautiful foliage. The most valuable of all trees for its timber, which enters largely into the manufacture of fine furniture and cabinet-ware, and brings the highest price in the market. Tree a rapid grower, producing a large, round nut of excellent quality; 4 to 6 feet, 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$15.00 per 100,

SILVER MAPLE

Maple—Silver-leaved (*Acer dasycarpum*)

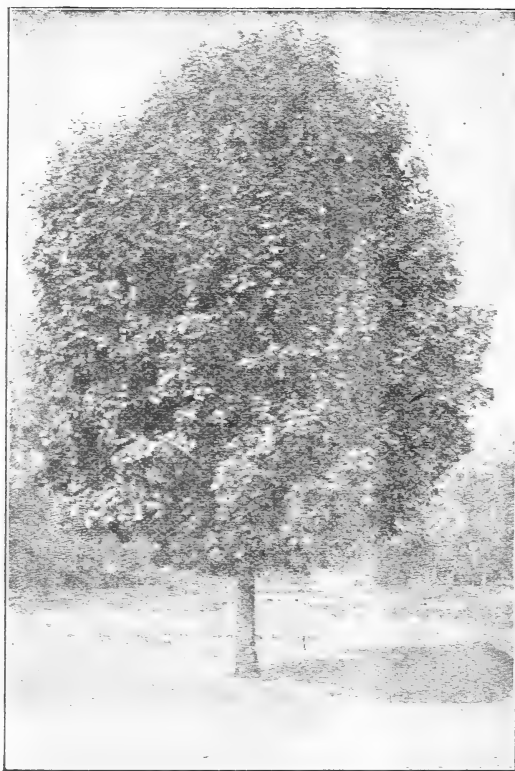
—A hardy, rapid growing, native tree, attaining a large size; valuable for producing a quick shade, fine for street and park planting, for which purpose it is planted more largely than any other tree.

Price of Silver Maple

	Each.	Doz.	Hundred.
8 to 10 feet - - -	\$0.30	\$3.00	\$20.00
6 to 8 feet - - -	.25	2.50	15.00



NORWAY SPRUCE.



NORWAY MAPLE

Poplar, Carolina—A vigorous, healthy, native tree of rapid growth; pyramidal in form, with large, glossy leaves; valuable for park or street planting. Makes a fine spreading head if well cut back the first few seasons. Succeeds everywhere.

Lombardy—(P. Fastigiata)—A well-known, tall, erect-growing tree of rapid growth and spire-like outline; very essential in landscape gardening to give variety of form and destroy the appearance of sameness produced by other trees.

Price of Carolina and Lombardy Poplars

	Each.	Dozen.	Hundred.
8 to 10 feet, - -	\$0.30	\$3.00	\$20.00
6 to 8 feet, - -	.25	2.50	15.00

New York, April 28, 1905.
Gentlemen—The strawberry plants arrived in splendid condition. The plants were first-class in every respect. The three thousand that I received speak for themselves. Also thank you for the extra ones.
Yours, John Adams.

New York, May 8, 1905.
Gentlemen—I received the trees and asparagus roots all right, with thanks for the extra you sent me.
Yours, Bernard Plantz.

Maryland, April 25, 1905.
Gentlemen—I received my trees in good shape and well pleased with them, and expect to give you my orders when I need anything in your line.
H. W. Reckley.

Maryland, June 1, 1905.
Dear Sirs—I was very much pleased with the trees and grape vines.
Yours very truly, J. C. Chaney.

North Carolina, June 14, 1905.
Dear Sirs—I am very much pleased with the plants, in fact they are the finest I ever saw. Yours very truly, J. C. Futch.

Norway Maple—A distinct variety, with large broad leaves of a deep, rich green, rounded form, compact habit, stout, vigorous growth. One of the finest of park, street, shade or large lawn trees. Rather a rough, crooked grower while young, but soon develops in straight, magnificent specimens. 7 to 8 feet, 50c. each; \$5.00 per dozen; \$40.00 per 100.

Mulberry Elm.

Connecticut, April 17, 1905.
Dear Sirs—The plants arrived all right. They are the finest plants I ever bought. Thanking you for your prompt attention to my order, I remain,
Respectfully, Oscar G. Guston,

Pennsylvania, April 19, 1905.
Gentlemen—The plants came all O. K. this afternoon. Trust I find them all right. Will set to-morrow.
Yours, Thos. M. Jefferson.

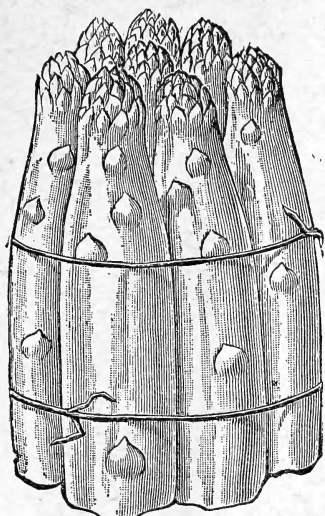
Ohio, April 5, 1905.
Gentlemen—I received the strawberry plants in good shape. Planted the same day and all show signs of growing.
With much respect,
D. H. Le Fevre.

Delaware, April 24, 1905.
Gentlemen—I received the plants on the first day of April in good condition.
Yours truly, Daniel Weaver.

Pennsylvania, April 24, 1905.
Dear Sirs—The strawberry plants arrived on the 22nd and I am very well pleased with them.
Yours respectfully,
John Edert.



CAROLINA POPLAR



ASPARAGUS

ASPARAGUS VARIETIES

Two-Year Roots—Extra Strong

Donald's Elmira—This new asparagus has attracted much attention through New York State, where it was originated by Mr. A. Donald, a prominent market gardener of Elmira. He has always realized handsome prices, and although a large grower, was unable to supply half the demand. The delicate green color is noticeable, different from either the famous Barr's Philadelphia Mammoth or Palmetto, while the stocks are more tender and succulent. Its mammoth size can be realized from the fact that in the whole crops of bunches of twelve stalks will average four pounds in weight. It requires much less labor in cutting and bunching, thus lessening the expense of marketing. 2-year roots, 75c. per dozen by mail; \$1.00 per 100 by express; \$5.00 per 1000.

Palmetto—Of Southern origin; a variety of excellent quality. Early, very large, very prolific, and all who have used it pronounce it ahead of any other. 2-year roots, 50c. per dozen by mail; 75c. per 100 by express; \$5.00 per 1000.

Barr—Early and large, and when placed on the market its appearance makes a demand for it, while others are at a drag. 40c. per dozen by mail; 75c. per 100 by express; \$5.00 per 1000.

Conover—Very large, and makes rapid growth; planted mostly by market gardeners. Can be cut quite frequently, and brings highest price. 2-year roots, 40c. per dozen by mail; 75c. per 100 by express; \$5.00 per 1000.

READ

Write Your Name and Address Plainly—Always give shipping directions whether by freight or express, and name of freight or express office. If directions are not given we will use our own judgment.

No Charges Are Made for Package and Delivery at R. R. Company when prices are made at catalogue price. Where special prices are made, cost of boxing and baling will be added at cost. We endeavor to look after the interests of our customers, and have plants and trees packed as light as is consistent with their safe transportation.

If Frozen When Received bury the package unopened in well-drained ground, or place it in a cool cellar, so that it will thaw out slowly and gradually, without being exposed to the air.

If They Should Appear Dry or Shrivelled When Received, through delay in transit, or from any cause, take them from the package and plunge into a tub of water, or bury the roots in the ground in an inclining position, so as to cover one-half or more of the tops with earth, and then thoroughly soak with water, and let them remain for twenty-four hours or more, until they regain their fresh, plump appearance, when they may be planted.

Our Guarantee—While we exercise the greatest care to have every tree and plant true to name, and are ready, on proper proof, to replace anything sent by us that prove untrue to label free of charge, it is understood and agreed between purchaser and ourselves that we are not to be held liable for any greater sum than that paid us for said trees that may prove untrue.

Time of Shipment—To the Fall trade we will commence to ship trees as soon as the leaves are off and the wood ripe, and plants about the 1st of October, and continue as long as the weather is mild. For the Spring trade, in most seasons, we can fill orders as early as February for the South, as late as May for the Northern customers. Always name date when you want stock shipped, but have it reach you before you need it. We endeavor to handle your stock in best manner, clean it up nicely and give you good count.

When Best to Order—Order now. Do not wait until you are ready to plant. Your order will not be shipped until the proper time or until you wish it.

How Best to Remit—Remit by Bank Draft, Express Money Order, or Post Office Money Order on Berlin Post Office, Registered Letter, or stamps for fractional parts of a dollar.

Payments Invariably in Advance.

Special Low Express Rate—By special arrangements we are able to send plants by express to any parts of the country at 20 per cent. less than merchandise rate over each company. We interest ourselves in giving our customers a low express rate. We have the Adams Express Co.

Claims for Deduction should be made within five days from receipt of goods.

Our Office is located at the junction of the Delaware, Maryland and Virginia Railroad, a branch of the P. R. R., which connects for all points North, and the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railroad, which connects with the B. & O. for all points West and is within 100 yards of Western Union Telegraph office and Adams Express, and any order, large or small, will be cared for promptly and filled in due time. We have two immense packing houses that enable us to give best care and protection in handling and packing stock from wind, sun and frost. Office connected by telephone to farms.

**J. G. HARRISON & SONS,
BERLIN, MD.**

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Special Collections for the Boys and Girls

We are interested in the boys and girls. We believe in starting them at work early in life, and giving them a chance to learn some trade or profession. And to encourage them, let them start a strawberry bed, and have them to care for it. They will find comfort and profit and a start in the right direction.

No. 1 Boys' Collection, for \$1.00, postpaid

25 Almo
25 Boston Prize
25 Hero
25 Early Hathaway
1 Crimson Rambler Rose

No. 3 \$1.00, by express, not prepaid

50 Excelsior
50 Climax
50 Haverland
50 Star
50 Gandy
1 Crimson Rambler Rose

No. 2 Girls' Collection, for \$1.00, postpaid

25 E. H. Ekey
25 Mark Hanna
25 New Home
25 Midnight
1 Crimson Rambler Rose

No. 4 \$2.00, by express, not prepaid

100 Eleanor
100 Jessie
100 McKinley
100 Oak's Early
100 Sample
1 Crimson Rambler Rose

No. 5 Family Collection, from May to June 15, for \$3.00, by express

250 Excelsior	250 Star	250 Johnson's	250 Tennessee	250 Gandy	1 Crimson Rambler Rose
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Trees by Mail

Our customers who live far from us are demanding a line of trees we can send by mail to save the extra express charge. To meet this demand we are making the following offer, which will certainly please all who wish to try one-year trees. We can supply most of the varieties as in the larger sizes, but in case we are out of any variety of one-year stock we reserve the right to substitute a variety equally as good and same season. All trees in this list will be well wrapped and packed and sent postpaid to your door at prices named, except where otherwise noted:

	Each.	Doz.	Hund.		Each.	Doz.	Hund.
Apple, - - - - -	\$0.20	\$2.00	\$8.00	Plum, - - - - -	\$0.20	\$2.00	\$8.00
Peach, - - - - -	.10	1.00	5.00	Cherry, - - - - -	.20	2.00	8.00
Pear, - - - - -	.20	2.00	8.00				

Distance for Planting

Standard apples, - - - - -	30 feet each way.
Standard pears and strong growing cherries, - - - - -	20 " " "
Standard plums, apricots, peaches, nectarines, - - - - -	14 to 18 " " "
Dwarf pears, - - - - -	10 to 12 " " "
Grapes, - - - - -	rows 10 to 16 feet apart, 7 to 16 feet in rows.
Strawberries, for field culture, - - - - -	18 to 24 inches by 3 to 3½ feet apart.
for garden culture, - - - - -	1 to 2 feet apart.

Number of Trees to an Acre

30 feet apart each way, - - - - -	50	10 feet apart each way, - - - - -	435
25 " " " " - - - - -	70	8 " " " " - - - - -	684
20 " " " " - - - - -	110	6 " " " " - - - - -	1,210
18 " " " " - - - - -	135	5 " " " " - - - - -	1,742
15 " " " " - - - - -	205	4 " " " " - - - - -	2,723
11 " " " " - - - - -	300	3 " " " " - - - - -	4,840

RULE—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which, divided into the number of feet in an acre, 43,560, will give the number of trees in an acre.

A Word to the Farmers

Those farmers who have not had orchards of the leading kinds of fruit trees certainly are behind the times, and are every year losing chances of making farming not only a profitable but also a pleasant occupation. Every farmer has experienced the feeling that he is doing the same thing day after day, year in and year out. He has to wait until Winter before he receives pay for his labor. The farmers need to revolutionize this. They must attend more to fruit culture. It has many things to commend it. It breaks the monotony of humdrum farm life; if properly managed, it makes an income for the farmer the year round.

Peach Tree Collection By Mail Post Paid. For \$1.00

2 Lodge	2 Crawford Late	2 Fox Seedling
2 White Cling	2 Chairs Choice	1 Crimson Rambler Rose
4 Elberta		

For \$2.00

3 Greensboro	4 Crawford Late	1 Fox Seedling
3 Mt. Rose	4 Oldmixon	2 White Cling
6 Elberta	2 Stump	1 Crimson Rambler Rose

By Express (not paid.) For \$5.00 3 to 4 feet trees

5 Greensboro	10 Carman	3 White Cling
10 Mt. Rose	10 Reeves Favorites	2 Yellow Cling
25 Elberta	10 Fox Seedling	1 Crimson Rambler Rose
10 Bell of Ga.	15 Crawford Late	

For \$6.00. 2 to 3 feet

5 Carman	20 Crawford Late	15 Reeves Favorites
10 Bell of Ga.	10 Oldmixon	3 White Cling
20 Mt. Rose	10 Stump	2 Yellow Cling
50 Elberta	10 Fitzgerald	1 Crimson Rambler Rose

Apple Tree Collection By Mail Post Paid. For \$1.00

2 Red Astrachan	2 Grimes Golden	1 Crimson Rambler Rose
2 Fallawater	2 York Imperial	
2 Baldwin	2 M. B. Twig	

For \$2.00

2 Yellow Transparent	4 M. B. Twig	4 N. W. Greening
2 Red Astrachan	4 Ben Davis	2 Stark
2 Maiden's Blush	4 Staymans Wine Sap	1 Crimson Rambler Rose

By Express (not paid.) For \$3.00. 4 to 6 feet trees

3 Yellow Transparent	2 Maiden's Blush	3 Stayman's Wine Sap
2 Red Astrachan	5 York Imperial	5 Ben Davis
3 Fallawater	5 Baldwin	1 Crimson Rambler Rose

For \$5.00 5 to 6 feet trees

5 Yellow Transparent	10 Baldwin	10 Wine Sap
5 Fallawater	10 N. W. Greening	1 Crimson Rambler Rose

For \$6.00 6 to 7 feet trees

5 Early Strawberry	5 N. W. Greening	5 Baldwin
5 Fallawater	5 Stayman's Wine Sap	5 M. B. Twig
5 Grimes Golden	5 Stark	

Pear Plum and Cherry By Mail Post Paid. For \$1.00

1 Bartlett	1 Red June Plum	1 Early Richmond Cherry
1 Koonce	1 Abundance "	1 Baldwin
2 Kieffer Pear	1 Wickson	1 Crimson Rambler Rose

For \$5.00 by Express (not paid.) 4 to 6 feet trees

3 Bartlett Pear	2 Black Tartarian Cherry	3 Bell of Georgia Peach
5 Kieffer "	2 Red June Plum	3 Elberta "
5 Montmorency Cherry	3 Wickson "	3 White Cling
5 Early Richmond "		

\$5.00 Fruit Orchard. 5 to 6 feet trees or in 2 to 3 feet trees for \$3.00

By Express, purchaser paying express. By Mail, Post Paid. For \$4.00

Get this Collection and you will have Fruit from June 1 to March 1

2 Yellow Transparent Apple	2 Bell of Georgia Peach	2 Abundance, Plum
2 Maiden's Blush "	2 Crawford Late "	2 Wickson "
2 Baldwin "	2 Stephen's R. R.	2 Gov. Wood Cherry
2 York Imperial "	2 Bartlett Pear	2 Montmorency "
2 Greensboro Peach	2 Flemish Beauty "	2 Early Richmond
2 Mt. Rose "	2 Kieffer	1 Mo. Mammoth Quince
2 Elberta "	2 Red June Plum	1 Crimson Rambler Rose

By Mail, Post Paid. For \$1.50

1 White Grape Currant	1 Concord Grapes	12 California Preivett,
1 Fays Prolific "	1 Wyoming "	1 Crimson Rambler Rose
1 Black Champion "	1 Niagara "	
1 Moore's Early Grapes	12 Palmetto Asparagus	



MC PIKE

EARLY RICHMOND



BALDWIN

GR

BARTLETT

J. GILLIBRISON & SONS
Nurseries
Baltimore, Md.
YORK IMPERIAL